

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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V. 90-91
1943
WARE

In This Number

Victory Tax on Earned Income

Soybean Storage Agreement Altered

C.C.C. Soybean Purchase Arrangement

C.C.C. Settlement for Soybeans

Specify Details in Your Orders

1942 in Retrospect

Crisis Confronts Milling Industry

Fair Grading Depends on Representative Sample

Canadian Oats Move to U. S.

Transportation Tax on All Forms of Hauling

Forms for Truck Reports

Prosecution of Carriers Dropped

Field Seed Dealers Elect Folsom

New Rust Resistant Wheat

Propose to Outlaw Untested Wheat

American Seeds to Rehabilitate Allied Land

Over 200 Varieties of Wheat Grown

Injunction Against Exchange Granted Ralston-Purina

Northwest Feed Dealers Convene

Feed Wheat Agreement Revised

Com'ite to Study Protein Shortage

Double Standard for Protein Guaranty?

Record Number of Hogs to Be Fed

Brewing Industry and Nutrition

Packing House Protein Concentrates

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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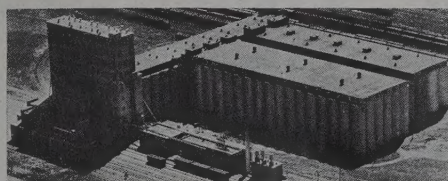
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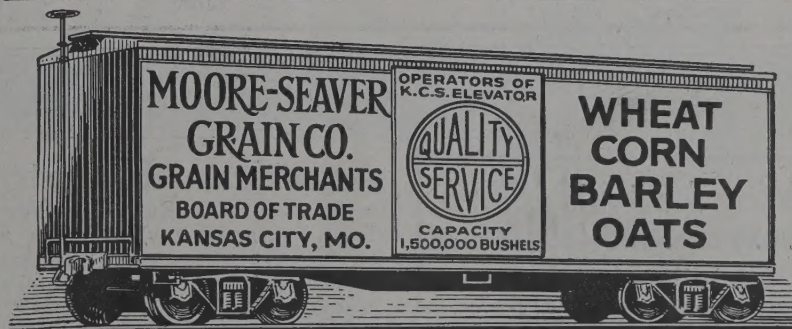
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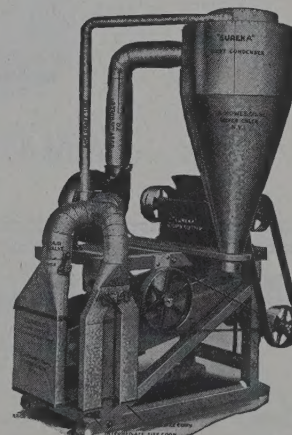
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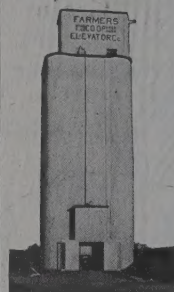


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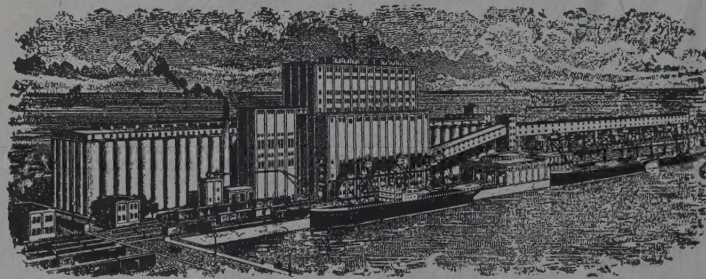
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MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—Small used moisture tester. Hansen Grain Co., Exira, Ia.

PORTABLE SMALL GRAIN Loader wanted; state make, size, condition, price. Nelson Grain Company, Claude, Texas.

BOERNER SAMPLER or mixer wanted. State condition and price. Graham Grain Co., 221 S. Fourth St., Terre Haute, Ind.

WANTED—Cylinder corn sheller. Send cut, full description and lowest price. Butler Milling Co., Butler, S. D.

WANTED—Motor attrition mills, hammer mills; mixers; three high roller mills; sacking scales, 100 lb. capacity. H. N. Vredenburg, Muncy Mill Machinery, Muncy, Pa.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 300 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A MERGER OF
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
THE GRAIN WORLD
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bus. State.....

WANTED—Bag closing machine or good used Union Special sewing head; also, good used feed mixer and hammer mill. State make, condition, and price. Box 788, Enid, Okla.

WANTED—First class blower type grain elevator; also, coal unloading device to unload coal from cars to trucks. Send description and prices. The Pioneer and Fayette R.R. Co., Pioneer, Ohio.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 89Q9, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FOR SALE—One 500 bushel per hour Standard Ellis Dryer. Wichita Terminal Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 89Q10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 89Q11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

JAY BEE PORTABLE feed grinder for sale with Hollander molasses mixer, complete; like new. Joe Denney, Le Roy, Ill.

FOR SALE—Lot feed mill machinery. Write for list. We may have it. Must move quickly. Frank Palmer & Sons, Apalachin, N. Y.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 89Q12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Wilson Grain Dryer, complete with boiler, etc. 75 bu. corn capacity per hour. Very little used; recent model; reasonably priced. Knappen Farm Service Company, Schoolcraft, Mich.

FOR SALE—20 hp. Allis motor and starter, 3/60/220/900. \$325.00. No. 24 Western Fan sheller, roller bearing, \$60.00. 40 hp. Waukesha engine, \$275.00. All A1 shape. Address 89Z8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE

One Blue Streak 50 HP G. E. Motor; one Hocking Valley Knockout all steel unit; one Miracle Ace complete with 60 HP motor; one Robinson attrition mill 30" double head, two 30 HP motors. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—50 hp. Westinghouse motor and hammermill with Rockwood drive. Sydney 2000 lb. mixer, Marvel molasses mixer, motor switches, cleaners and new transmission rope. K. R. Wilson Ford power unit; new Reeves speed changer. Busenbark Grain Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.

FOR SALE—300 bu. Randolph Dryer; ton suspension type vertical mixer; 40 hp. motor 3600 rpm. suitable for hammermill; No. 4½ Western Sheller and Cleaner; Triumph Sheller; corn cracker outfit; 25 and 50 bbl. Midget Mills; complete contents of three feed mills. Write H. N. Vredenburg, Muncy Mill Machinery, Muncy, Pa.

MACHINERY BOUGHT SOLD—EXCHANGED

Headquarters for Mill and Elevator Equipment of all kinds, our 49th year. Over 500 machines in stock—Used—Re-built—Guaranteed—No priorities, immediate delivery. Mixers, Grinders, Grain Separators, Automatic Scales, Cereal Mills, Clippers, Scourers, Roller Mills single and double, 2 and 3 pair high, Scalpers, Aspirators. Machinery for every milling purpose. Ask for 50-page catalog.

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MACHINERY TO US

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BONNER SPRINGS

Dept. G. KANSAS

FOR SALE—Anglo-American Cold Process molasses mixer, ten ton capacity; excellent condition. Box 788, Enid, Okla.

ATTRITION MILL—Bauer 19 in. with two 15 hp. G.E. motors and starting compensator. Peachey Brothers, Burnett, Wis.

FOR SALE—1-50 bbl. Midget Mill; 1-25 bbl. Midget Mill; one 9x18 three pr. high corn mill; one two pr. high 9x18 Allis collar oiling mill; 20", 22" and 24" motor driven attrition mills; a few single head attrition mills; one 36" under runner burr stone; 2 vertical Burr mills; 3 clipper cleaners; 2 Carter disc cleaners; few large pulleys; some motors and starters; one Cutter dryer; used hammer mill; corn cutters; graders; corn shellers; cob crushers; some elevator belts. A. D. Hughes Company, Wayland, Mich.

SCALES FOR SALE

USED GUARANTEED motor truck and warehouse scales; no priority needed. Vibrating screens. Bonded Scale Co., 2176 S. Third St., Columbus, Ohio.

Leaking Car Report Blanks

bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating reporting specific places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on Goldenrod bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Weight, 3 ounces. Price, 40c a pad; four for \$1.00. Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Flour production in Canadian mills in November totaled 1,973,401 bbls. compared with 1,664,803 bbls. for the same month a year earlier. The percentage of output to capacity was 92.4, compared with 79.4 for November, 1941.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS									
600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
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75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75

32
48
56
60
70
75

Form 3275 Spiral includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

Truck Loads to Bushels. Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These six Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables continue the reductions made by Form 3275 Spiral, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.85, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

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Consolidated

Headquarters—Books for Grain Dealers

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Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

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A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 13, 1943

GRAIN DEALERS who draft resolutions on important grain subjects and mail to their Ass'n headquarters in advance of convention dates help their organization better to promote the interests of all members of the trade. The Secretaries will always be glad to hear from YOU.

ONLY TWO ELEVATOR accidents are reported in this number but they are enough. At Wymore, Neb., office workers were made ill by leaks in a gas furnace. At Pleasant View, Wash., the collapse of a construction scaffold precipitated three workmen sixty feet, two with fatal results.

THE SOCIALISTS have prepared 5,000 pages of typewritten convictions in hope of inducing Congress to take over the railroads. Mr. McAdoo proved 25 years ago that the Government could run the railroads and established an all time record for inefficiency and waste. The loss to tax payers was over two billion.

THE JUMP in the price of May corn Jan. 9 and 11 certainly frightened the bureaucrats of Washington out of their wits. They visioned the speculators on the Board of Trade buying all the grain so there would be none for the hogs.

ALTHO the American Farm Bureau at its recent annual meeting declared itself opposed to subsidizing of consumers the Department of Agriculture announced Dec. 22 that it would subsidize milk consumers in the Chicago milk-shed 28c per 100 lbs. Is there no way the public can force the administrators at Washington to abandon unsound policies?

WEEVIL, BRAN BUGS & CO. are enjoying a delightful Christmas Holiday notwithstanding the exterminating influence of hustling makers of effective insecticides and the vigilant grain elevator operators who inspect their grain frequently and treat it often enough to save it from being graded "unfit for human consumption." It pays to fumigate grain long in storage.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE CCC is giving \$2.70 for 1943 flaxseed the price may be changed this week by a conference to be held in Chicago. The need for more and more oils and caked residue from processed grain and seed may induce the government to increase the price of flaxseed, soybeans and cottonseed meal in order to secure more proteins for the livestock feeders.

THE VALUE of a free and open market such as that on the Board of Trade to the farmer hoping for the best price for his crop is shown by its absence recently after the government set the floor on soybeans, and the ceiling and handlers' margins on meal. Due to the controls of the government, while the price of the meal advanced \$7.75 per ton the price of beans broke 8 cents per bushel.

COUNTRY GRAIN DEALERS who have been imposed upon by John Doe so many times with rubber checks, given in exchange for feedstuffs never called for, will be delighted to learn that Ralph Knarr, who is charged with swindling many feed dealers with this worn out trick, was arrested in Richmond, Ind., recently and is now again in durance vile. His downfall is due to the alertness of Mr. Shinn in charge of Young's Feed Store in Richmond, Ind., who immediately called Secretary Sale of the Indiana Grain Dealers Assn. and within an hour the state police had arrested the swindler. This excellent work should discourage other rubber check artists who have been imposing on country feed dealers. Co-operation of the various interests anxious to discourage traveling swindlers will help to discourage the sharpers.

AIDS to agriculture do not seem to be needed in these days of soaring prices, but the President has asked for ninety-six million to subsidize the exportation of our surpluses.

THE LARGE ATTENDANCE of country grain and feed merchants at recent meetings addressed by government officials who are anxious to enlighten merchants as to the requirements or regulations would seem to justify the holding of more meetings. Grain merchants cannot be expected to comply with all of the details of the many, many bulletins issued by the different officials, so naturally they are eager to secure enlightenment on what is wanted. Country merchants disregard the wishes of departmental officials oftener because of lack of understanding of exactly what is wanted than through objection to the orders. Government officials attending recent meetings have been given close attention by large audiences, many of whom persisted in asking for enlightenment on the orders promulgated. One session of the Minneapolis convention this week listened to one government official for over two hours and thereby learned what the government wanted in order to give real help.

Wheat Achieves Parity

For the first time since 1928 No. 2 red winter wheat sold early this month at \$1.56 $\frac{1}{4}$ per bushel at Chicago.

This bid also marked the first time since the Government took over the management of the nation's wheat farms that the price of wheat has risen to parity.

This achievement is a victory for private enterprise in the milling industry, which was able to bid up the price following the retirement of Leon Henderson and the decision by James Byrnes, economic stabilization director, to raise the flour ceiling about \$1 a barrel and thus to rescue the Department of Agriculture from the farm bloc, which has blocked Wickard's desire to sell government-owned wheat below parity.

Parity now becomes a trading reality instead of an academic abstraction; and as such needs a restatement of its definition for the guidance of merchants. By authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture parity in any terminal market is 23 cents over the loan rate in that market. The government arrives at this by taking the 1942 average loan rate of \$1.14 and the Nov. 15 farm parity of \$1.37, the difference being 23 cents.

At St. Louis, for example, the loan rate on No. 2 red winter wheat is \$1.32, and parity, therefore is \$1.55 per bushel, and sales have been made at that exact price by the CCC.

Crisis Confronts Milling Industry

Fixing of a flour price ceiling so low as to prevent operation of the mills is a poor reward for flour millers who co-operated earnestly in the first world war and in the present world war with the administration at Washington.

Ordinarily when a sales price is too low the manufacturer has recourse to reducing the price he pays for his raw material. This natural alternative to going out of business, now is denied him by the floor placed under wheat, his raw material, by the administration.

How serious is the predicament of the flour industry is shown in a letter from the vice president of the Millers National Federation to the Director of Economic Stabilization stating that:

In the Pacific Northwest, approximately 90 per cent of the industry is unable to make any new sales of bakery flour. Bakers' supplies of flour are running low, and the effect of their inability to make new purchases will be felt within a week, and toward the end of this month a chaotic condition will develop if no flour can be sold and none is on hand. Wheat prices in this area remain from 2½ cents to 6 cents over the ceiling levels.

In Texas and Oklahoma, some mills have been compelled to withdraw all current quotations and sales, while others are selling only in small lots to meet emergency situations but they are doing so at a loss.

In the Northwest spring wheat area, including Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Buffalo, New York, all mills find it impossible to offer some types of flour, and a few mills cannot offer any flour except under the most pressing conditions and then only in very limited quantities. No durum millers can quote on durum flours, since present durum wheat prices put the prices on durum flours at least 50 cents a barrel over the flour ceilings.

Vigorous protests by millers forced to close and by their representatives in Congress have compelled some action by the bureaucracy to relieve the situation; but the steps taken are merely palliative.

The first step, raising the ceiling on flour 10 per cent, effective Jan. 4, lost all value almost immediately thru a rise in the market price of wheat; and within a week millers found themselves in the same tight squeeze.

The second step, announced Jan. 13, that the government would sell soft red winter wheat to millers at parity prices, also loses its force because the amount of government-owned red wheat is comparatively small. The Sec'y of Agriculture realizes this in uttering a threat to call loans on soft red owned by farmers.

After another advance in wheat prices the ceiling on flour will again exert its baneful effect on the milling industry. The permanent cure would shift the ceiling from flour to wheat, where it belongs. Competition among millers would keep down the processing margin and there would be no artificial Washington-made shortage of flour.

Destruction of industry by the squeezing process may be in line with certain

un-American policies applied to the packing industry and threatening the railroads; but it is not the way to win the war. The ceiling on meats made for meat, the ceiling on soybean meal made for a shortage of that feed and the ceiling on flour threatens a shortage in the staff of life. And that in a country having an unprecedented surplus of wheat!

1942 Elevator Fires

Notwithstanding the urgent need for every storage bin in the country to care for and protect grain grown and carried over from previous crops, many fires in grain elevators and their annexes were reported in the news columns of the Journals during the calendar year just closed.

In fact, our records show a total of 87 elevators burned and 71 damaged. The burned elevators in the different states are shown in the following paragraph. The number of elevators damaged in each state are shown in parentheses:

Canada, 2 (1); Colorado (2); Idaho, 3; Illinois, 4 (7); Indiana, 5 (4); Iowa, 13 (6); Kansas, 10 (4); Kentucky, 2 (1); Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 4 (5); Minnesota, 6 (3); Missouri (8); Montana, 1 (1); Nebraska, 3 (3); New Jersey, 1; North Dakota, 6 (3); Ohio, 8 (3); Oklahoma, 4 (1); Oregon, 1 (4); Pennsylvania, 1 (2); South Dakota, 6 (3); Texas, 2 (1); Washington, 3 (6); Wisconsin (3).

66 feed mills were destroyed and 67 were damaged, while 34 warehouses were destroyed and 23 damaged.

Property owners have been warned time and again by different agencies to exercise greater vigilance than ever against fires, but in spite of unusual care and the greater value of grain in store the number of fires is unreasonably large. While the difficulty of rebuilding and repairing grain storage facilities has greatly increased the replacement value of all building, labor has gone to war and what remains at home is difficult to employ. So every operator of an elevator or a feed mill fully recognizes the urgent need of exercising every precaution to save their property from the flames. In ordinary times it is not difficult to obtain materials for replacing fire losses and machinery for re-equipping plants which have been destroyed or damaged. Inspection of elevators and feed mills has shown an earnest effort on the part of owners and operators of grain storehouses and feed mills to correct every fire hazard of which they have knowledge in the hope of continuing in business without interruption.

Elevatormen who have long made it a practice to inspect known fire hazards of their plant at frequent intervals are now making these needed inspections without any prompting from the underwriters. The scarcity of all materials needed in construction is very likely to

exist for the balance of the war because of the great need of building material for government housing of soldiers and facilities.

Construction of Grain Storehouses in 1942

Notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining building materials of any kind for the erection of new grain elevators and feed mills, 150 new country elevators were reported under construction in our news columns last year and 186 country elevator annexes were reported in the following states.

The elevators are given in figures immediately following the name of the state, while the annexes are enclosed in parentheses: Arkansas, 1; California, 7, (2); Idaho, 8, (5); Illinois, 6, (13); Indiana, 8, (8); Iowa, 9, (14); Kansas, 5, (20); Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 3, (4); Minnesota, 10, (9); Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2, (6); Montana, 3, (10); Nebraska, 10, (10); New Jersey, 1; New Mexico, (1); New York, (2); North Dakota, 7, (22); Ohio, 7, (6); Oklahoma, 7, (8); Oregon, 14, (5); South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 1, (5); Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1, (6); Washington, 32, (27); Wisconsin, 3, (2).

Seven new terminal elevators were constructed and two annexes as follows: Kansas, 2; Minnesota, 1, (1); Oklahoma, 1; Oregon, 1; Washington, 1, (1) and Wisconsin, 1.

One hundred new feed mills were built, as well as 12 feed mill annexes, and 77 warehouses.

The unusual demand for materials and labor to be used in the construction of army posts and residences for the workmen needed in manufacturing war supplies, which are now near completion, will make it possible for the handlers of foods to be given more consideration in their need for materials and equipment to construct or to repair old facilities. The enemy submarines have destroyed so many cargoes of food intended for our boys in foreign lands our food handlers must exercise every precaution against the loss of food through lack of needed facilities to save grain from heating and destruction by insects. The producers, the handlers and the Bureaucrats entrusted with the care and distribution of food supplied for our armed forces are all aware of their unusual responsibility and doubtless will exercise unusual care in securing delivery of a bountiful supply to our fighting forces in foreign lands.

However, grain and feed handlers who are desirous of making needed repairs or replacements of facilities will be given more favorable consideration and they will need it because of the natural deterioration of plants long operated.

1942 in Retrospect

By F. C. BISSON, Director of Publicity,
Chicago Board of Trade

During the entire calendar year of 1942, the grain markets of the country were under the domination of developments at Washington to an extent not experienced since World War I. Starting with January, and continuing right through December, matters of legislation, either pending or actually passed, and administrative regulations resulting from such legislation, have constituted by far the major portion of the market incentive.

The first of these factors was the Price Control Act, insofar as ceilings on farm products were concerned. As finally passed, it called for five alternative methods for determining the top limits for the grains, etc. One of these alternative ceilings was the 110% of parity determination, which was fought vigorously by the Administration, but finally accepted in the realization that unless this was done, the entire matter of price control would be so badly delayed that by the time a law was finally enacted, inflationary tendencies would have been greatly accelerated.

The 1941-42 wheat loan program came to an end on April 30th. Defaults on loans were the heaviest in the history of the Commodity Credit Corporation, bringing the total amount owned by the government agency to nearly 320,000,000 bus. Faced with the necessity of moving some of this vast accumulation back into commercial channels, the Commodity Credit Corporation worked out a schedule of selling prices. Some of the wheat was disposed of to millers, merchandisers, etc., but only a modest sized reduction was accomplished.

In the meantime, the new wheat crop was coming to maturity. Parity for wheat was 17c per bushel higher than the year previous, and with loans again to be made at 85% of parity, this raised the average loan value from 98c in 1941 to \$1.14 in 1942. With such an incentive, the prospect for a greater participation in the loan, not to mention the item of the new crop being substantially greater than the preceding one, brought the matter of available storage facilities into much sharper focus.

Recognizing the definite necessity for working out a plan for the orderly movement of the new crop, all grain exchanges cooperated wholeheartedly with the various government agencies in preventing market gluts. Embargoes were necessary at some points, but under the permit system which was invoked, bad spots were greatly minimized.

Coincident with all of this, the war effort increased greatly. Responding to the call for adequate feed grain supplies, our farmers produced all-time high record crops of corn and barley, and came close to doing the same thing on oats. Compared with the previous years, the combined total of these three grains was 775,000,000 bus. larger, and compared with the ten-year average, it was greater by 1,500,000,000 bus. The wheat crop, at 981,000,000 bus., has been exceeded only once.

The Commodity Credit Corporation had hoped to be able to ease the storage situation by moving to the mills substantial amounts of the wheat which had been defaulted to them, but in July this hope was dissipated when Congress passed the bill which prohibited sales at less than parity prices, except for 125,000,000 bus. which might be sold at 85% of the corn parity, and ear-marked only for feeding purposes. Even the latter program has not functioned in the manner which had been hoped for, as the last available total showing the amount of wheat still owned by the government agency indicates a reduction of only about 60,000,000 bus.

On Labor Day, the President made an urgent plea for a change in the Price Control Act by which the ceilings for farm commodities would be reduced to either, (1) the highest price at which they had sold between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, 1942, or (2) 100% of parity. Such a provision was written into the Economic Stabili-

zation Act, and the latter was signed by the President on Oct. 2nd.

The next day, the Office of Price Administration set a temporary ceiling on flour. Under the law, such a temporary ceiling had to be based on the prices in effect during the five days immediately preceding. This price figured about 30c per bushel in terms of wheat, less than the current parity. It soon became apparent that the Administration intended to deduct parity and conservation payments from the wheat parity price in arriving at a flour ceiling, and that remains a moot point at the moment, with a strong movement in Congress to force the OPA to use the full parity figure in making any such computation. The new Congress will probably take some action in the matter.

In the meantime wheat prices have moved upward during the month of December, and mills in many areas have been forced out of operation temporarily on account of not being able to buy wheat, grind it and sell the flour within the rigid ceiling limitations imposed by the OPA. The Commodity Credit Corporation then conceived a plan for subsidizing wheat by paying farmer borrowers a bonus to redeem their wheat ahead of the maturity date of the loan. During the closing days of the 77th Congress, a movement was started to investigate the matter of federal subsidies, etc., and up to date the subsidy has not been placed in effect.

As to corn, the government program for greatly increased production of livestock and poultry has been the whole story. Although the crop grown the previous year was well above the ten-year average, the amount which went into the federal loan program was comparatively modest in size. The hog crop for 1942 was a record one, at 104,744,000 head, which is about 20,000,000 head larger than were produced in 1941. The Secretary of Agriculture has asked for a 15 per cent increase for 1943 over the current year.

The Nov. 15 hog-corn feeding ratio shows 19.0 and this figure has only been exceeded on one other occasion since records have been kept on that point. With high hog and low corn prices, marketing of corn on the hoof is far more profitable than as grain; hence the relatively small participation in the government corn loan program, and the lack of pressure of supplies from the country. Although the Commodity Credit Corporation has been able to sell a fair amount of their wheat for feeding purposes, and in direct competition with corn, it apparently has required a lot of missionary work to get farmers whose fathers and grandfathers before them fed corn to livestock, to switch from it to wheat.

The year just closing was a very unsatisfactory one from the standpoint of volume of grain trade. As a matter of fact, the volume of futures trade was the smallest since records were first kept in 1921. But, despite this fact, the Chicago Board of Trade, now in its 95th year, is serving and will continue to give service to agriculture, to millers, to merchandisers and to the public.

Corn Allowed to Exceed Allotment

Sec'y Wickard announced Jan. 8 that farmers in the commercial corn area will be allowed to overplant their corn allotments without penalty, provided that they have planted their goal of war crops. War crops include such crops as hemp, flax, soybeans, dry beans and peas, and hay and pasture for livestock.

Loans will be offered on 1943 corn to producers who meet their war crop goals.

In order to further stimulate the production of corn in the non-commercial corn areas, the 1943 loan rate will be available at the full rate in all parts of the country where farm storage is feasible. Previously, loans outside the commercial corn areas were made at 75 per cent of the rate that prevailed in the commercial areas.

New National Rule On Freight Tax

A new rule of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n has been approved by the directors and the trade rules committee of the Ass'n, as follows:

Rule 37, War Tax on Freight Charges.—Unless otherwise agreed at time of purchase or sale, war tax on freight charges shall be paid as follows: On all grain sold delivered, it shall be the duty of the seller to pay the tax imposed by the Federal War Tax Law, entitled "An Act to Provide Revenue to Defray Expense, and for Other Purposes." It shall be the duty of the buyer to pay the said war tax on all grain bought f.o.b. shipping point. It is the intention of this rule to impose the said war tax upon the party who, by the terms of the contract, assumes liability for the freight charges. This rule shall be in effect until the said war taxes are abolished.

Transportation Tax on All Forms of Hauling

Altho it is commonly understood that the new freight tax applies to shipments by rail, highway or water, it also applies on the charge made by a trucker for hauling grain from the farm to the elevator, because the trucker is an independent contractor.

No freight tax is paid when the hauling from the farm to the elevator is done by the farmer or his hired man in the farmer's truck, or by the elevator operator who transports the grain to the elevator in his own truck. If the elevator company contracts for the transportation the amount paid is subject to tax.

The Collector of Internal Revenue says "The amount paid by a farmer to an individual, firm or corporation for transporting grain from the farm to the elevator will be subject to the tax imposed by the Act."

Chicago Board Acts on Corn Ceiling

At a special meeting of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade held Jan. 12 the following regulation was adopted:

"REGULATION 1848.—WHEREAS the Office of Price Administration has set certain ceilings on prices for corn deliverable on futures contracts, and

WHEREAS the Board of Directors, acting under the provisions of Rule 251 has found that an emergency exists with respect to trading in corn for delivery on futures contracts in this market,

RESOLVED that effective at midnight Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1943, and until further notice, the maximum price per bushel at which a round lot contract or job-lot contract for delivery in the months of May, July and September 1943 can be traded in shall be \$1 per bushel for May contracts, \$1.00½ per bushel for July contracts, and \$1.00½ per bushel for September contracts."

Effective at midnight Jan. 12 the directors fixed the maximum price per bushel for corn in bulk in carload quantities bought or sold on the Exchange Floor under the Rules, as follows:

No. 1 Yellow corn.....	102
No. 2 Yellow corn.....	101¾
No. 3 Yellow corn.....	100
No. 4 Yellow corn.....	100½
No. 5 Yellow corn.....	98½
Sample Grade Yellow corn.....	98½
No. 4 White corn.....	108
No. 5 White corn.....	93
No. 1 Mixed corn.....	101½
No. 5 Mixed corn.....	85

Inasmuch as there were no recorded sales of No. 1 white, No. 2 white, No. 3 white, sample grade white, No. 2 mixed, No. 3 mixed, No. 4 mixed or sample grade mixed corn on the Exchange on Jan. 11, the maximum price per bushel for these grades shall be determined by adding or subtracting from the highest price per bushel for the highest grade of that class of corn sold in this market on Jan. 11, the difference between the highest price per bushel for this grade and the highest price per bushel for the grade on which the price is being determined on the first day prior to Jan. 11, when both such grades were sold.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 25, 26. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 26, 27. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Warden Hotel, Fort Dodge, Ia.

Feb. 2, 3. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 16, 17. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 16, 17, 18. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 28, 29, 30. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago.

June 23, 24, 25. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.

President-Elect Kansas City B of T

John Stark, president of the Mid-Continent Grain Co., was elevated to the presidency of the Kansas City Board of Trade at an election held Jan. 8.

Mr. Stark's experience in the grain business began in 1912 when he became associated with the Aylsworth, Neal & Tomlin Grain Co. at Kansas City, which was then operating the Burlington elevator. In 1919, Messrs. Aylsworth, Neal and Tomlin withdrew from the business and the firm name was changed to Federal Grain Co., control resting with the Bartlett, Frazier & Co., interests of Chicago.

The new organization was dissolved in 1923, and Harry J. Smith, then president of Federal Grain Co., and Mr. Stark, organized the Mid-Continent Grain Co. In 1938, Mr. Smith withdrew from this firm to devote his time to personal affairs, and Mr. Stark was elected president.

Mr. Stark has served in most positions the Kansas City Board of Trade has to offer, having held numerous com'ite appointments, and positions as a board member, second vice-president, and first vice-president, prior to his election as president. He is an experienced trader and elevator operator, well grounded in all phases of the grain business, and a steady



John Stark, President-Elect Kansas City Board of Trade.

helmsman to steer the organization thru stormy weather.

"With confidence in the future, he writes: "Some of our mutual friends are inclined to believe that this might be the last year of the boards of trade. I am inclined to believe these friends are very pessimistic. While we have come thru some trying times, and will probably see many more trying periods in the future, we will always have a grain business, and the country always will have consideration for the marketing machinery which has rendered such wonderful service in the past. Boards of trade have been thru a lot of ups and downs, but they have nothing of which to be ashamed."

Indiana Ass'n Prepares for Convention

Plans are under way by Fred K. Sale, sec'y, for a nearly normal convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, on the 10th floor of the Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Jan. 25-26, in spite of restricted travel, gas rationing, and a shortage of manpower at the elevators.

This year's convention will concentrate on the new problems suffered by country elevator operators since price ceilings have been established on many products they handle, taxes have assumed many new and varied forms, and grains have fallen under more and more government restrictions.

Speakers will represent government agencies like the Office of Defense Transportation, Office of Price Administration, etc. Expected leading speaker is John K. Westberg, chief of the Grain and Grain Products section, of O.P.A.

National legislation likely to develop in Congress' current session, will be discussed by that always entertaining and able analyst, Ray B. Bowden, executive vice president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, who has been keeping a vigilant watch of Federal Legislation.

Three business sessions of the ass'n will be held, Monday a. m., Monday p. m., and Tuesday a. m. But since a number of grain dealers are still trying to pick damage in soybeans accurately, a fourth session scheduled is a Soybean Grading School, in the library of the Board of Trade, beginning at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday. This school will be directed by Prof. F. E. Robbins, of Purdue's school of agriculture, and officials from the U. S. D. A.

The convention will be shorn of some customary entertainment features. The usual banquet will be held Monday evening, but no dancing will follow. Instead there will be music, an outstanding speaker, and a brief entertainment furnished by the Indianapolis grain trade and allied interests.

Since Indianapolis hotels are well filled in the present war emergency, Sec'y Sale urges all delegates to make room reservations at once, thru his office, or direct. All grain dealers, millers, and feed dealers are invited.

C.C.C. Soybean Purchase Arrangement

The Commodity Credit Corporation has offered grain dealers at Kansas City an opportunity to handle soybeans on commission, as follows:

Buyers may contact the following parties to secure information as to points where congestion exists and are urged to make purchases as far as possible in such manner as to relieve congestion. However, it is indicated that additional supplies of soybeans can be delivered to country elevators by producers and the soybeans may be originated at any point.

H. Hall, Missouri agricultural conservation committee, Columbia, Mo.; Charles W. Stickney, Minnesota agricultural conservation committee, St. Paul; Mr. O'Reilly, Iowa agricultural conservation committee, Des Moines; J. C. Winters, AAA, Manhattan, Kas.

Soybeans may be bought directly by warehousemen or originated by commission firms.

In the latter event, commission firms will be allowed 1c per bu commission which will be paid by C.C.C.

The soybeans are to be bought for storage in approved elevators under the uniform grain storage agreement, form H.

The Ceilings on Mixed Feeds

After the hearing Jan. 8 at Washington on ceilings for mixed feeds the manufacturers had read to them the following regulation, as reported by Duke Swanson, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n:

Manufacturers are divided into two classes. Class "A" manufacturers are those who sell 80% of their production in car lots. Class "B" manufacturers are those who sell in less than car lots.

Prices are to be determined in the following manner for manufacturers: All ingredients which are now under General Maximum Price Regulation, or any other price regulation, are to be included at those prices. All other ingredients which are not sealed are to be figured at market value. In the case of Class "A" or "B" manufacturers, regular margins, or the margins which apply under General Maximum Price Regulation, are to be included. Margins are to be figured on the average cost for January, March, May, October, November, and December. In short, regular mark-ups now in effect on sealed ingredients will determine wholesale costs as before.

Margins are to be determined and filed with OPA in Washington, D. C. Weekly price adjustments are to be made and published by manufacturers and these prices posted in their establishments as well as circulated in the form of weekly price lists.

The retailer's price is determined by adding \$.50 to the manufacturer's price list of the week previous.

A day must be selected by each manufacturer and retailer on which he will post his prices. This must be done each week on the same day.

Provisions have been made for new people entering the business and the compilation of new formulas is automatically taken care of in the order itself. The converting of mash to pellets is set forth in the order at \$1.50 per ton. In the case of a jobber, \$2.50 allowance is made over and above manufacturer's cost. All prices are to be adjusted and rounded out to the closest 20c.

It is expected that the order will become effective Jan. 13.

A complete report to O.P.A. must be filed within thirty days.

Forms for Truck Reports

Recognizing the need for a suitable form to aid owners and operators of trucks in compiling the data from which to prepare the quarterly reports O.D.T. requires of commercial vehicles, stationery supply houses have investigated the requirements and are supplying the forms needed.

One of these forms has 36 numbered lines to an 11x17 sheet and columns in which to record the "date, origin, destination, number of trips, type of operation (operated in your service, leased or rented to someone else, special delivery, vehicle operated under exemption or permit, local, over-the-road), miles (outbound and inbound), hours of use, property transported, maximum capacity of vehicle (in gallons, tons, pounds, packages, etc.), total units of property carried (outbound and inbound), maximum units carried at any point on trip, and percentage of maximum units carried at any point to maximum capacity of vehicle."

Each sheet is a monthly report. Spaces are provided for recording the number of the Certificate of War Necessity, the name of the carrier, the firm name and the address. The sheets are made up in pads of 50. They are known as the Truck Driver's Daily Record.

USDA Food Purchases Decline

Purchases of agricultural commodities by the Food Distribution Administration for wartime purposes were somewhat smaller in November, amounting to \$104,000,000 compared with \$114,000,000 in October, the Department of Agriculture said Jan. 8.

Smaller acquisitions of dairy products and eggs accounted for most of the decline in November, purchases of these commodities amounting to \$4,876,000 during the month compared with \$14,275,000 in October. The quantity of dried eggs purchased was 3,572,000 pounds, dry skim milk 2,392,000 pounds, cheese 572,000 pounds, and butter 464,000.

Reports on 1942 Corn Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that Commodity Credit Corporation thru Dec. 31 had completed 9,395 loans on 11,628,220 bus. of 1942 corn in the amount of \$8,988,376.33. The average amount advanced was 77 cents per bushel. On the same date last year 13,119 loans had been completed on 13,782,450 bus. (This is the first report on 1942 corn loans.)

States of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm-Stored (Bushels)	Amount Advanced
Ill.	1,536	2,440,782	\$1,945,617.28
Ind.	55	72,348	58,312.73
Iowa	4,989	6,106,067	4,650,715.24
Kans.	9	8,695	7,096.06
Minn.	157	157,614	115,340.56
Mo.	217	200,990	165,712.86
Nebr.	2,141	2,341,334	1,815,333.41
Ohio	24	15,961	13,390.88
S. Dak.	267	284,489	216,857.31
Total	9,395	11,628,220	\$8,988,376.33

Ratner Seeks Unpenalized Harvest of Volunteer Wheat

Gov. Payne Ratner, of Kansas, has written Sec'y of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, asking modification of the A.A.A. regulations to permit harvesting of 1943 volunteer wheat without penalty. He wrote:

"Again we have exceptionally favorable weather conditions which are producing volunteer wheat. Our farmers are still faced with a critical labor shortage and farm machinery is difficult to obtain. Yet, under present regulations, it will be necessary to use precious labor and materials to destroy an actual growing crop. Coupled with these considerations is the increased need for food, both in this country and abroad.

"I therefore request that you take the same action with regard to the 1943 volunteer wheat crop as was taken with the 1942 crop, authorizing such modifications to AAA regulations as will enable our farmers to utilize the wheat without penalty."

Canadian Oats Move to U. S.

Shipments of oats from Canadian lake Superior ports to the U.S. totaled 11,000,000 bus. up to Dec. 7.

Large sales of Canadian oats to United States oat millers have been confirmed, and a big demand has been set up for shipments by rail from Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan country points to milling centers in Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois.

With offerings from favorable rate points temporarily cleaned up, the Canadian Wheat Board boosted delivery quotas on oats at Manitoba country points to 20 bus. per seeded acre the middle of last month. This was expected to step up deliveries from farms.

The middle-western U.S. demand for Canadian oats was in addition to the large supplies of this grain shipped by lake-and-rail and by rail to New England.

The movement of Canadian oats all-rail to U.S. consuming industries in Cedar Rapids, Minneapolis, Peoria and other middle-western milling centers is expected to continue in good volume until opening of navigation on the lakes in the spring.

The Victory Tax on Earned Incomes

The new year brought with it the 5% Victory Tax on salaries above \$624 per year. All salaries earned above \$12 per week became taxable at this rate, and the tax is deducted at the source. The tax, in effect, is a salary cut for most employees.

A post-war credit for the Victory Tax is provided in the law. This amounts to \$500 or 25%, whichever is least, for single persons; \$1,000 or 40%, whichever is least, for married persons; and \$100 or 2%, whichever is least, for each dependent.

Employers are expected to make the flat 5% deduction for each pay period. This may be impractical in some instances due to odd amounts and small fractions, but where amounts held back are less than 5% the difference is collectable by the taxing agency at the time of the income tax return.

Numerous tables have been prepared by tax authorities to simplify computations of the tax.

In the majority of instances these tables will coincide with actual 5% computations.

Weekly pay-roll period				Monthly pay-roll period			
Wages Over		But Not Over		Wages Over		But Not Over	
		Tax				Tax	
\$ 12	\$ 16	\$0.10	\$ 52	\$ 60	\$0.20		
16	20	.30	60	80	.90		
20	24	.50	80	100	1.90		
24	28	.70	100	120	2.90		
28	32	.90	120	140	3.90		
32	36	1.10	140	160	4.90		
36	40	1.30	160	200	6.40		
40	50	1.60	200	240	8.40		
50	60	2.10	240	280	10.40		
60	70	2.60	280	320	12.40		
70	80	3.10	320	360	14.40		
80	90	3.60	360	400	16.40		
90	100	4.10	400	440	18.40		
100	110	4.60	440	480	20.40		

USDA 1942 Wheat Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that Commodity Credit Corporation thru Dec. 26 had completed 509,806 loans on 381,081,278 bus. of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$430,726,065.06. The average amount advanced was \$1.13 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations and storage advances on farm-stored wheat. Loans had been completed on 169,445,352 bus. stored on farms and 211,635,926 bus. stored in warehouses. On the same date last year 497,502 loans had been completed on 340,289,116 bus., of which 108,507,383 bus. were stored on farms and 231,781,733 bus. stored in warehouses. Loans completed by States:

States of Origin	Farm Stored Bus.	Warehouse Stored Bus.	Amount Advanced
Calif.	1,488,736	1,471,190	\$ 3,438,235.43
Colo.	5,770,101	4,527,649	11,304,084.25
Del.	40,158	335,173	571,253.23
Idaho	1,977,988	5,722,840	7,748,148.52
Ill.	164,183	3,622,654	4,703,799.44
Ind.	125,857	2,373,935	3,142,723.33
Iowa	430,207	1,404,901	2,195,155.71
Kans.	39,554,603	45,014,566	97,714,690.15
Ky.	3,958	775,158	987,233.26
Md.	70,460	1,295,740	1,822,221.40
Mich.	182,660	415,131	720,410.31
Minn.	3,512,123	3,229,982	7,974,937.22
Mo.	143,648	3,025,933	3,789,334.97
Mont.	19,090,403	10,436,136	30,875,478.19
Nebr.	24,639,123	10,924,238	40,429,145.45
N. J.	63,947		90,802.23
N. Mex.	1,299,053	740,685	2,295,315.48
N. York.	101,850	331,267	586,297.47
N. Car.	30,602	65,495	128,223.58
N. Dak.	29,229,543	25,058,217	62,143,637.63
Ohio	461,628	3,382,239	4,955,311.66
Okla.	7,303,668	26,837,500	39,245,000.16
Ore.	3,303,294	9,624,808	14,047,110.19
Penn.	33,364	827,334	1,153,771.42
S. Car.		1,048	1,435.64
S. Dak.	11,107,213	4,072,762	17,085,378.89
Tenn.	4,939	632,006	817,753.71
Texas	11,117,371	19,626,218	35,107,450.63
Utah	672,713	249,740	898,876.17
Va.	44,197	331,741	504,518.91
Wash.	5,921,298	25,027,729	32,131,000.04
W. Va.	3,241	13,160	22,433.38
Wisc.	1,129		1,367.16
Wyo.	1,615,042	326,804	2,093,529.85
Total	169,445,352	211,635,926	\$430,726,065.06
Liquidations	720,504	301,651	\$ 1,150,299.36

Five Years' Storage Profitable

A carload of wheat that had been in storage since 1938 was sold this month, at Kansas City.

Altho storage charges amounting to about 35 cents per bushel had been accumulated the advance in prices made it profitable.

The government loan rate in 1938-39 was 53 cents per bushel on the farm, and is \$1.14 at present.

Sale of Oilseed Meal as Fertilizer

The Department of Agriculture has announced issuance of an Oilseed Order by the Commodity Credit Corporation prohibiting purchases, sales and deliveries of oilseed meals for the manufacture of mixed fertilizer for sale. This action is taken to increase the supply of meals needed by livestock feeders in meeting production goals in the 1943 Food for Freedom program.

The order provides that beginning Jan. 2, 1943, and until further notice "no person shall place any purchase order for, accept delivery of under existing contracts, or acquire by crushing, any oilseed product for manufacture into mixed fertilizer for sale."

During the fourth quarter of 1942 the crushings of production of oil meals has been about 20 per cent larger than during the corresponding period of 1941. As a result of the movement of soybeans to the South for crushing in cottonseed mills, and the movement of soybeans to the East and West coasts for crushing in linseed and copra mills, the production of oil meals during the first quarter of 1943 will be about 50 per cent larger than during the corresponding period of 1942.

A drive for intensive food production was inaugurated on Farm Mobilization Day, Jan. 12.



P. R. O'Brien, Chicago, Ill., Re-elected Pres. Board of Trade.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Specify All Details in Your Orders

Grain & Feed Journals: One of our members bought some cottonseed meal and cake without stipulating the kind of bags and was very much chagrined and disappointed to receive paper bags.

So let me suggest that, in these abnormal times, you have specific and definite understanding regarding all articles of trade that you handle.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treasurer, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Oats for Local Consumption

Grain & Feed Journals: Country supplies of oats are not sufficient to meet local feeding demand in the areas where the oats are grown. Local oats move into elevators from local farms, and move right out again to other farmers in the same or adjoining communities.

The shipping demand from oats deficient territories is being filled with Canadian oats. We are shipping Canadian oats to our eastern customers, and we note that northwestern and middle western oats consuming industries are dependent for their supplies upon the same source.—S. L. Rice, Rice Grain Co., Metamora, O.

More Grain Needed for Fighters

Grain & Feed Journals: Don't know what's going to happen to the country elevator business if the government doesn't get out of its mind the need of 10 million men in the army. Letters from the boys at the front report they are fed splendidly and clothed comfortably, the lack of fighting equipment seems to be almost universal. I can't understand why we should build up any larger army than we now have when we can't possibly equip what we have or get them in the field of battle, when Russia and China have millions of soldiers they could

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,184	19,819	6,921
Feb. 7	34,643	65,459	11,977	27,667	6,886
Mar. 7	35,587	67,631	12,582	29,186	7,479
Apr. 4	36,133	71,513	12,202	29,429	7,060
May 2	31,910	67,461	10,758	26,692	5,491
June 6	33,511	62,863	7,938	24,914	4,445
July 3	33,089	56,552	8,865	23,309	2,939
July 18	44,250	56,497	9,221	23,657	2,133
Aug. 1	50,291	57,088	10,136	24,462	1,896
Aug. 15	51,116	53,853	11,682	25,842	1,893
Aug. 22	50,337	50,605	12,176	26,411	1,803
Aug. 29	48,194	48,550	12,956	20,135	1,604
Sept. 5	44,223	42,928	13,235	25,859	1,458
Sept. 12	40,961	41,692	14,055	27,160	1,387
Sept. 19	41,324	40,741	13,798	28,659	1,291
Sept. 26	39,605	42,337	13,447	29,554	1,185
Oct. 3	39,378	43,266	13,759	31,307	584
Oct. 10	39,769	43,224	14,216	31,942	407
Oct. 17	41,473	44,642	14,690	32,215	370
Oct. 24	40,866	45,628	15,327	32,786	347
Oct. 31	39,068	46,333	15,256	32,530	316
Nov. 7	38,747	46,841	15,071	33,886	293
Nov. 14	37,950	46,400	14,848	34,535	282
Nov. 21	36,166	47,458	15,029	33,922	303
Nov. 28	33,137	47,429	14,353	33,402	295
Dec. 5	26,063	44,513	14,823	30,992	212
Dec. 12	26,704	44,788	15,615	31,154	189
Dec. 19	28,100	46,794	16,080	32,749	174
Dec. 26	28,056	47,208	16,106	33,178	165
Jan. 2	29,717	48,237	16,023	34,770	148
Jan. 9	28,655	47,750	15,939	35,290	216

With the floor placed on soybeans at the country station, and ceiling on the meal produced therefrom, the prospect of any profitable advance in prices disappeared and with it went the trading volume.

Trade in soybean futures on the Chicago Board of Trade had increased from 134,971,000 bus. in 1940 to 999,466,000 bus. in 1941, only to fall to 193,762,000 bus. in 1942, as reported by the Commodity Exchange Administration.

Futures trading in barley was negligible, at 110,000 bus. during the year.

Trade in futures on the Chicago Board of Trade during the past 10 years was as follows, 000,000 omitted:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.	*Total.
1942.....	1,897	1,285	972	4,677
1941.....	3,801	784	330	6,280
1940.....	5,445	899	279	6,987
1939.....	5,027	1,444	209	7,142
1938.....	5,683	1,495	80	7,497
1937.....	10,889	2,546	318	14,680
1936.....	7,343	1,996	205	10,455
1935.....	7,063	2,219	235	10,175
1934.....	7,500	3,193	363	12,084
1933.....	10,354	3,609	421	15,977

*Includes oats, barley and soy beans.

At Chicago trading in futures has always greatly exceeded the volume at other centers.

At Kansas City in 1942 trading in all grain futures aggregated 384,954,000 bus., of which 309,784,000 was in wheat and 75,158,000 in corn.

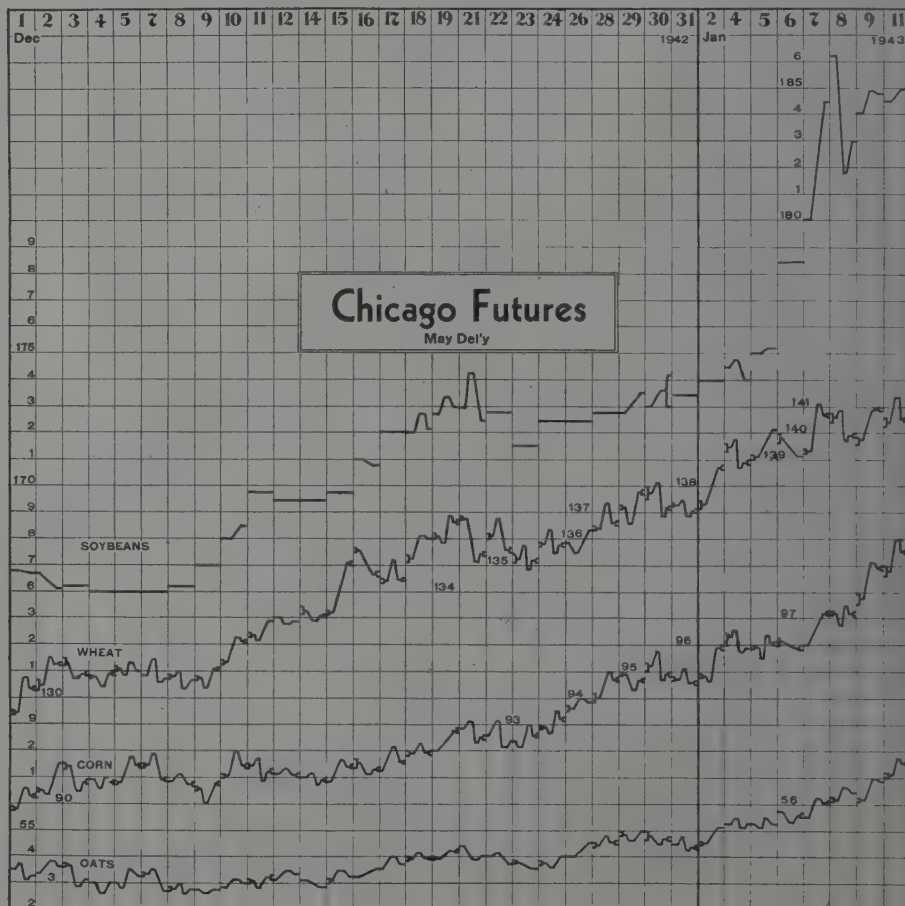
For the fiscal or crop year ending June 30 future trading in wheat totaled 2,810,200,000 bus. on the Chicago Board of Trade, 497,400,000 bus. on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, 377,700,000 on the Kansas City Board of Trade, 95,700,000 on the Chicago Open Board of Trade, 42,600,000 on the Duluth Board of Trade, 4,700,000 on the Seattle Grain Exchange, 2,600,000 on the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange and 100,000 on the Portland Grain Exchange.

Minneapolis led in flaxseed futures with 42,000,000 bus. during the crop year.

Future Trading in 1942

Whenever there is the possibility of a big advance in prices of a certain grain the volume of trade for future delivery increases. It is the uncertainty and the probability of profit that invites investment.

Rye and soybean futures during 1942 exemplified these effects. It was expected that distillers, as in other years, would be users of rye and make a market for that grain. When the government ordered the distillers to divert from whisky to war alcohol and to use wheat, corn or molasses a bear movement started in the rye futures market and made headway until the believers in inflation took hold at the attractive price. This two-sided market led to a record-breaking trade in rye futures, which expanded from 80,000,000 bus. in 1938 to 972,000,000 bus. in 1942 on the Chicago Board of Trade.



Functions of the War Production Board

By F. PEAVEY HEFFELFINGER, Regional Director, W.P.B., before Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n

These are fast moving days in which we live.

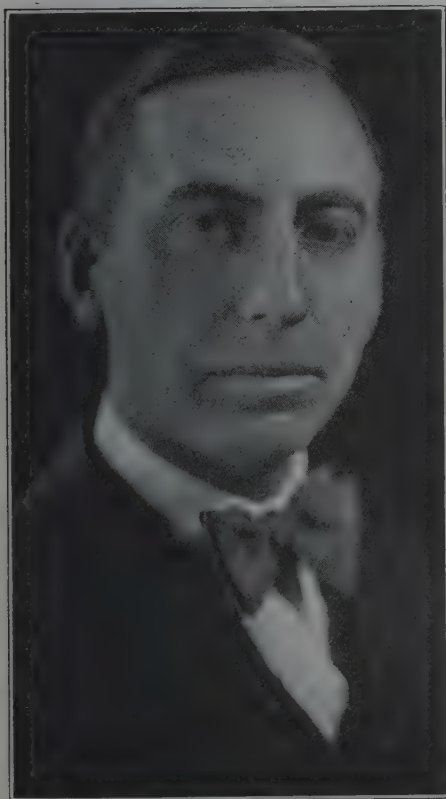
WAR PRODUCTION BOARD—The organization that goes by that name today has had changes in its title, in its leaders and in its general makeup, as an accelerating war tempo has changed the demands made upon it. Greatest change, tho, has been in those demands themselves.

First, we faced the comparatively simple task of persuading the country's major industries to add to their normal production what was little more than a "side line" of so-called "defense" items. Then, as we faced the grim business of actual war, wholesale conversion of those industries was the next step, while at the same time huge munitions plants, shipyards, tank arsenals and the like had to be brought into being. The smaller manufacturers had to be educated and equipped to convert their peace-time output to war's needs. And all the time, our war production had to be pushed higher, week by week.

As our collective outlook changed, it became "war production." Now we are producing for attack. And the changes involved are tremendous and far reaching.

For example: Our production of small arms ammunition has now reached a monthly rate which provides 83 rounds to be fired at every enemy soldier in the field. But that doesn't get it to the points where we can be assured of its reaching its target. So a slow-down in the ammunition schedules seems to be called for, while ships and planes get the green light to go ahead.

The War Production Board, in collaboration



F. Peavey Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, Minn.

with the War and Navy Departments, has just recently announced its 1943 production program, which is not only double that of 1942, but calls for marked changes in the relative quantities of the different items to be produced.

REGIONAL OFFICES—Today the twelve regional offices, of which Minneapolis is one, have taken over many of the functions formerly handled in Washington, so far as contacts with the manufacturers and the people of the region are concerned.

PRODUCTION SERVICE—This has the two-fold objective of making the facilities of the region of maximum service to the nation's war needs, and of getting for the region's manufacturers every dollar's worth of war work they are capable of handling. It is set up to give every help it can to our war contractors.

FOOD WILL WIN WAR—But the greatest war weapon produced by the northwest is food. "Food will win the war," was the slogan dinned into our ears in World War I. It may still be true in this war, and it is definitely certain that this time food will play a major part in establishing the peace.

In food grains, in dairy products, in meat production, the northwest's place is pretty well established. But there is a new field that demands our attention. It is food dehydration. Estimates place the country's canned food requirements for 1943 at two and one-half times the 1937-1940 average; our frozen food requirements at one and one-third that average; and the need for dehydrated foods at five times that average, or three times our present capacity.

REDISTRIBUTION—One section of the production department that is rapidly expanding its usefulness is the Redistribution section, which aids war producers in locating items of materials and equipment which they have been unable to secure thru their own efforts. It, in turn, secures from the plants in the region lists of the excess and "frozen" items in their inventories and aids them in disposing of them. Its lists of items wanted and of those for sale are exchanged with other regional offices thru-out the country. Its success to date in locating critical materials and equipment for our manufacturers in this region has been of great assistance to them in meeting their schedules. If you know of anyone having an inventory of metal or other items "frozen" by war regulations which they wish to dispose of, tell them to report it to our redistribution section. We'll help them to move it, and turn it into cash.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY from Washington to the regional office now permits many priorities matters which formerly went to Washington to be handled here, and greatly expedites action on them. You will find that the district offices in Duluth, Fargo, Bismarck and Sioux Falls are of great help to those of you near them, where priorities matters are concerned.

To better serve the public, our priorities analysts have been placed in seven groups, each of which specializes in the regulations governing a certain group of industries or in certain types of procedure. I suppose you would like to know about those whose job it is to deal with your problems.

OBTAINING MATERIALS—Your ordinary maintenance and repair items are taken care of by the simple form of certification which you place on your purchase orders. I assume you are all familiar with that by this time. On more serious breakdowns, you should

report these to our Emergency Section, headed by Roy Meigs, who will give you all possible help in securing such materials or equipment as are available.

Someone has asked, "What if our elevator or mill burns down? How do we go about rebuilding?" That is a matter for our Construction Section to handle. Within five days after the fire (or flood, or tornado, or enemy bombing—it can be either one) a telegram must be sent to Washington, preferably through our office, stating:

The cause of the damage or destruction.

The function of the building or structure destroyed or damaged.

The type of construction.

Why immediate reconstruction or restoration is necessary.

The estimated cost of reconstruction.

Then, within two weeks, a completed PD-200 form, which is a project application, must be filed.

NEW CONSTRUCTION—Permission to begin new construction will come from Washington by wire, but that permission does not grant you any priority on materials, other than those you may have on hand. Mr. H. J. Finney of the Construction Section will be glad to give you advice and assistance in securing both the permit to begin construction and whatever priority ratings are possible on the materials and equipment you need for rebuilding. But be sure to consult him on that telegram to Washington before the five days have elapsed.

Mr. R. L. Meigs is in charge of our Emergency Maintenance and Repair Section. In the case of machinery breakdowns where repair parts are necessary, he has the authority to grant ratings up to AA-2X for items such as motors, switches or other essential repairs to operating machinery. We would suggest that in the case of actual or impending breakdowns, you contact the Regional Office here or your District Office.

THE USED CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY SECTION compiles and maintains an active record of the construction machinery available in the region—bulldozers, road graders, concrete mixers, air compressors and construction machinery of every type. This equipment is needed in war construction in various parts of the country.

The local Regional Office is now a well-rounded organization, competently staffed, and earnestly engaged in the manifold tasks connected with keeping war production in the region at high levels.

We are human, like the rest of you, and not incapable of making mistakes. When we make them we want to be told. So long as this is America, any government agency, to be successful, must have the cooperation of the people. We ask for that cooperation from all of you until the victory is won.

Soybean Storage Agreement Altered

Where the elevator has contracted with the processor to deliver soybeans, the handling rate after Jan. 1 drops to 3½cts per bushel on beans delivered after Jan. 1 to the processor. Country elevators who have signed the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement will still obtain 4¼c per bushel handling charge on all beans shipped to the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation where no storage has accrued. This means that on Jan. 1 country warehousemen will still be able to obtain 4¼c per bushel for their shipments to Commodity Credit.

The price of soybeans advances 1c per bushel on Jan. 1 and will continue to advance 1c per bushel on the first of each month until June 1. All beans bought by country warehousemen after Jan. 1 must be paid for at the support price.

N-W Feed Dealers Meet in Minneapolis

The eleventh annual meeting of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n was held in the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Jan. 11-12. Few, if any associations have made the rapid strides in advancement made by this organization. During the past twelve month period it has increased its membership on the average of 11 each month, proving conclusively the feed dealers of this section fully realize the advantages of membership during these unusual times.

PRES. W. L. LEDIN, Bethel, Minn., called the meeting to order, and after expressing his gratification for the steady increase in paid members and with the splendid attendance at this session, got the meeting under way.

E. C. HILLWEG, sec'y, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, extended a three-fold welcome, from the city, the Civic and Commerce Ass'n and from his own organization. After the usual words of welcome Mr. Hillweg said in part: Your problems are especially intricate and acute today. They are vastly important, too, because you are in the war in a most definite way. It is your special responsibility to help the nation realize the goals of production that have been established for agriculture. It is essential that these goals be realized. They are vital to the success of the war, to the people of our own country, to our own fighting forces and those of the other allied Nations, and to the victims of war in the lands that have been invaded and despoiled by our enemies.

Naturally, all personal and business interests that might interfere must be subordinated to the demands of war. This means that you, like the members of the Chamber of Commerce and all other citizens, must make real sacrifices. At the same time, those who are called upon to assume the tremendously important responsibility of assembling, marketing and distributing grains and their products should likewise be accorded the right of determining and recommending how these functions can best be performed.

It is to be hoped that those in authority, who

accept the pledge of patriotic and unselfish devotion to the cause of Victory, from men engaged in this and similar industries, will refrain from imposing upon them ill-advised laws and regulations that might make it impossible for them to render the full measure of service of which they are capable.

It is indeed fortunate that you have this splendid ass'n to assist you in dealing with the problems that confront you. Your officers and your directors are well qualified to provide the leadership, information and inspiration you will require to accomplish the results expected from you. There can be no doubt regarding your willingness to shoulder the tasks that have been thrust upon you. Neither can there be any doubt about the results.

You are going to deal successfully with the obligations that the war has imposed upon you individually and upon your industry. You will not fail in the particular duties that are yours. Likewise you will do everything else that our people must do to help win the war, quickly and completely. I am sure of this because you are Americans. You don't know the meaning of hesitation or retreat in a crisis like this. You will do more than is asked of you, more than is expected of you, and do it well.

SECY W. D. FLEMMING, Minneapolis, read his report, summarizing the ass'n's activities during the past year. His report follows:

Sec'y W. D. Flemming's Report

Membership: You will be pleased to know that the association has again reached a new peak in its total membership. Since our last convention membership have continued to roll in at a rate of about eleven stations a month. This mind you being accomplished without any particular membership drive.

Despite the fact that we have reached a new high level of membership there are hundreds of dealers in this area who are not members of this association. Some of them unquestionably are right in the same town with men sitting in this room. Why not extend a friendly hand and ask them to join your association.

Wages-Hours: We have been watching the work of the Wage-Hour division of the Department of Labor very carefully since the last convention. We are pleased to report that none of our members have fallen into difficulties under this act.

Three of our members have been asked to furnish questionnaires and appear at the Minneapolis office. The association offered its assistance in each case and none of the three were found to be covered.

Two Wage-Hour cases have arisen affecting country grain and feed merchants. One was at Napoleon, O., where a discharged manager sought to force his former employers to pay additional wages. This case went to the grain firm. A case is now pending in Minnesota involving a farmers elevator company. Employees seek to overthrow the agricultural exemption and force payments of back wages. The attorney for this association has intervened in the Minnesota case and is watching its progress closely.

Educational Work: The third annual feed dealers short course was held at University Farm the last of October and drew an excellent attendance considering wartime conditions. Immediately following this short course a conference was staged by the Weed & Seed Control division for retail seed dealers. This gathering was also held at University Farm and drew a good attendance for the first meeting of its kind.

Your association in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Division sponsored a series of county and regional meetings over the state during the fall and early winter months.

Promotional Work: Your association cooperated with the Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n in sponsoring a poultry sanitation campaign. This campaign consisted of a series of better than 100,000 folders and several thousand posters which were distributed thru the state.

The text of both the folders and the posters was written by the poultry staff at University Farm and appeared over the signatures of the two feed associations and the state hatchery organization.

While your secretary, personally, is not satisfied with the 1942 campaign, a start has been made and we recommend that this work be continued.

CCC Feed Wheat Program: Many of our members suffered losses due to the manner in which CCC wheat was handled by the county committees during the early fall months.

Through a series of three meetings, numerous conferences and one trip to Chicago the program we believe is now working smoothly and with only an occasional or isolated case where difficulties arise. We have the assurance of the State AAA committee that they wish to work with the regular trade in handling this grain.

National Feed Committee: At Excelsior Springs last October, your Ass'n was instrumental in securing the appointment of a retail feed committee to work with the Grain & Feed Dealers' National organization and to provide a means by which that organization could get a definite line-up on conditions with the retail feed man.

Joseph E. Donovan of Albert Lea has been named as our representative on this committee and has just returned from Washington, D. C., where on Dec. 7-8 he represented you and the non-member feed dealers before the OPA conference on mixed feed ceilings.

Collection System: Arrangements have been made by your directors with the I. C. System whereby this organization operates a collection agency for this association. This collecting organization operates as the Feed Dealers Credit Protective Bureau and its work is under the supervision of the association officials. Its books are always open to our officers.

Since this arrangement has been made thousands of dollars has been collected for our members. Incidentally under this system the dealer himself handled all the money and only remits certain fees to the collection agency.

Price Ceilings: We have endeavored to keep our members fully informed on price ceilings touching or covering our business. The association has spent several hundred dollars in doing this work. Information was sent to all feed dealers regardless of whether or not they were members of the association. Your officers felt that this was an industry matter and it was our job to get just as wide compliance as possible.

Wholesale Relations: During 1942 only one feed dealer found occasion to make complaint on what he regarded as an unfair action on the part of a member of the wholesale branch. The case was the result of an error on the part of an employee and was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Dealer District Groups: Retail dealers in Anoka, Isanti, Hennepin, Ramsey, Washington, Mille Lacs, Chicago and Sherburne counties have formed a regional organization to discuss and solve local difficulties. This group is headed by Harold C. Roth of Cambridge with David McHugh of Anoka as secretary.

There is a definite field for similar groups over the entire state. They should be started, however, by those who stand to gain by such action...the dealers themselves.

Questionnaires: Don't answer government questionnaires unless you can answer them truthfully and honestly. If you can't answer them, return them saying just why they are impractical or impossible to complete.

To fill out a questionnaire by guess work might result in you and the other feed trade doing business on a basis of a multitude of guesses.

FRANK CORCORAN, ODT District Manager, Minneapolis, in his talk on Country Feed Merchants and ODT Rulings, reviewed briefly the rulings of ODT pertaining to trucks. He said: Trucks handled 25% more tonnage in 1942 than they did in 1941, and the rails are operating at maximum capacity. For the rails this is 35% more tonnage than they handled in 1941.

Mr. Corcoran admonished every operator of a truck to extend the life of his equipment by closely following the regulations of the program, as by so doing they can get maximum service out of the trucks and thereby greatly aid in the war effort. He urged every operator to secure a certificate of war necessity if they do not already have one, and that if in their opinion the certificate did not provide sufficient mileage and motor fuel an appeal for adjustment should be made. However, every operator should make every effort to operate with the mileage and fuel that is allowed him. Mr. Corcoran was especially laudatory in his comments on the cooperation they are receiving from the industry, and stated such cooperation is making easier the administration of the act.

F. PEAVEY HEFFELFINGER, district director of the War Production Board outlined



E. C. Hillweg, Minneapolis, Minn., Sec'y Chamber of Commerce.

its functions, explaining how to go about obtaining materials for maintenance, repair and rebuilding of a burned mill or elevator. His address is published elsewhere. He said:

"Your group has played an important part in the salvage campaigns, not only in giving your time and enthusiasm as individuals, but in lending the use of your scales for weighing, your yards for storage and your trucks for transporting scrap of various types. Your contribution of heavy industrial scrap has been substantial. All that help is appreciated, and I know we can count on it continuing in the months ahead."

PAUL E. MILLER, Minnesota Extension Service, discussed the educational program with feed dealers recently conducted throughout the state. He said in part: We have held 75 county and district conferences with feed dealers. We are convinced you are fully aware of your responsibility in assisting your farmer patrons to reach their war-time production goals. The purpose of these conferences was to enlist the feed leader in a broad educational program to reach as many farmers as possible, in extending the use of high grade protein feeds as one of the important steps in attaining high production goals. Recognizing that the local feed dealers as a group probably contact more farmers than any other group, they represent an educational force that can make an outstanding contribution to farm production. These conferences were attended by 1,393 feed dealers. This represented the majority of the more important dealers in the districts in which conferences were held.

The discussions were largely keyed to the theme of extending the use of high protein supplements on as many farms as possible, where poultry, livestock and dairy products are produced. The efficient feeder has always made liberal use of protein supplements in his rations. If production is to be increased this practice must be extended to those many farmers who, in the past, have either not used them at all or in too limited amounts.

The local feed dealer who understands the value of the protein supplement in his rations; how it increases the efficiency of home-grown grains, saves labor, and in the end increases net returns can discuss these important considerations, using factual information, is doing his customer a service and definitely contributes a vital need.

CHAS. STICKNEY, Minnesota State AAA Chairman, reviewed briefly the work of the AAA in his state, then relinquished his time to the Army.

LT. COL. C. K. KEARNEY, QMC, U. S. Army, called attention to the important part the feed trade plays in the war effort, and expressed the hope each of those present would give every assistance to their farmer patrons in increasing farm production.

SGT. JIM McINERNEY, a fighting Marine turned Doughboy, recounted his experience in Hawaii during the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

JOHN K. WESTBERG, OPA, Washington, discussed price ceilings on feeds and food-stuffs, his address being a repetition of that made before the Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n (Grain & Feed Journals, page 467, Dec. 9, 1942). Mr. Westberg stressed the fact that food would win the war and write the peace, but that before we have food we must have feed; that feed is an industry vitally essential to the war effort; that better feeding is better management. He denounced those who have brought political pressure to bear, stating it was but a waste of time, and that he would not be swayed in the administration of the regulations by such political pressure.

Mr. Westberg admitted they did not know all the answers on price control and was quite sure no one in the feed industry had all the answers. He recalled that 10,000 questionnaires were sent out to the trade for the purpose of securing factual data, which was to be used in

the formulations of the regulations, but that only 3,000 were returned.

Mr. Westberg also reviewed many of the provisions of the new regulations covering mixed feeds. He stated these regulations were based on a market under seller's conditions, as there is, and will be, no surplus this year, and runaway prices must be prevented.

The session was closed by the appointment of committees by Pres. Ledin.

Tuesday Morning Session

After opening this session Pres. Ledin presented a representative of the Local War Bond staff, who gave a short talk on the necessity of increased purchases of war bonds and stamps.

Tom Dyer, Minneapolis, as usual gave an interesting talk on the feed situation, and having a patriotic theme, delivered in the customary Dyer manner, enjoyed the rapt attention of his listeners.

DR. W. A. BILLINGS, poultry specialist, Minnesota Extension Service, talked on Poultry Sanitation, pointing out that increased poultry production can be obtained through proper sanitation, stating it is possible to bring to maturity a greater proportion of the poultry if a common sense sanitation plan is followed. He urged his listeners to promote such sanitation among their farmer patrons.

Another representative from the Extension Service stressed the need of better sanitation in the production of hogs.

E. J. HOULE, Forest Lake, read the report of the Auditing Committee, which found the books of the treasurer in a healthy condition.

RESOLUTIONS were adopted asking for the appointment of a special committee to act as a War Emergency Committee to work with the secretary in the preparation of such bulletins as might be necessary to disseminate information concerning governmental regulations, and endeavor to break down those regulations in understandable and easily interpreted language; thanks to the speakers on the program; commended those responsible for the holding of the district and county meetings and recommended that a similar program again be carried out this year; petitioned the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota to take, at the earliest opportunity, the appropriate steps to provide sufficient additional funds to increase the facilities of the Poultry Department of the University.

Committee on Nominations

L. J. WEIDT, Minneapolis, read the report which asked for the election of the following: Pres., W. L. Ledin, Bethel; directors, R. M. Sirkland, St. James; A. O. Olson, Dodge Center; G. H. Homme, Kirkhoven; Martin Brevig, Houston; Louis Nemitz, Moose Lake; H. C. Roth, Cambridge; J. E. Donovan, Albert Lea; N. F. Fitzgerald, Mankato. At a meeting of the Board of Directors immediately following the adjournment of the regular meeting, the following were elected: Vice-Pres., Joseph E. Donovan, Albert Lea; sec'y-treas., W. D. Fleming, Minneapolis.

PRES. LEDIN, in accepting re-election, expressed his appreciation for the confidence placed in him and thanked the officers and directors for the assistance they had given him throughout the year.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The Banquet

The Main Ballroom of the Nicollet Hotel was the scene of this, the largest banquet held by the association. Following the delightful dinner distinguished guests were presented. They included, in addition to the state legislators, Sam L. Rice, pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n; Robert Cargill, pres. Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, and J. P. MacNicol, American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n. Lt. Gov. Ed Thyne addressed the diners, and being a farmer, talked the language of the feed dealer. His address was timely and showed he has a clear insight

of the problems of both feed dealer and the farmer. He said: If we are to continue to exercise our ability and initiative and maintain or raise our present standard of living, we must adopt a two-price system in marketing farm products for domestic and world consumption. First, products that are sold for domestic consumption must bring prices that are comparable to the wages paid workers and to the industrial dollar.

Dancing followed the banquet and continued to a late hour.

Convention Notes

Representatives of the feed and feed ingredient companies were present in large numbers.

Tom Ibberson, T. E. Ibberson Co., was the only grain elevator-feed mill builder representative present.

The cocktail party preceding the banquet was through the courtesy of the wholesale feed and supply trade.

The amiable George Juettner, sales manager, Nicollet Hotel, was ever present, making sure the visitors' wants were satisfied without delay.

The Machinery Supply Trade was represented by A. B. Osgood, The Day Co.; Fred Picha, Cleland Mfg. Co.; Howard Williams, L. B. Feldman, H. G. Olson, Ed Mueller and Ed Rogers, R. R. Howell Co.; E. E. Bradford, Prater Pulverizer Co.; Bill Sewell and Jim Harders, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.; A. L. Jacobson, A. T. Ferrell Co.

The Fish Brunch

What started out as a friendly gathering at his home of a few close acquaintances, has now increased to such an extent that Wayne Fish, the diminutive, dynamic feed and ingredient merchant, has been forced to "hire a hall" to accommodate one of the outstanding breakfast-luncheons in the trade.

Over 160 of Wayne's friends were his guests Sunday morning preceding the annual meeting of the N-W Retail Feed Ass'n. Tom Dyer was master of ceremonies, and what a job of m-c'ing he did.

Sam Rice, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, extended that organization's congratulations.

The N-W Feed Mfrs. & Distributors Ass'n was represented by its president, Harvey Yantis. Many others prominent in the grain and feed trade extended best wishes.

Not as a climax, but as an interlude, was the presentation of a medal by Roy LaBudde in behalf of the Milwaukee trade. His presentation address was amusing and picturesque. When pinning the huge medal on the manly chest of mine host, LaBudde stated that Fish had been raised to the position of "calmer of the waves, ruler of the deep, and protector of all Fish."

In accepting Wayne recalled the growth of his breakfast and expressed gratification for the honor bestowed upon him by his Milwaukee friends.

Soybeans should be harvested with combines wherever these machines are available, since they usually do a better job of threshing, split fewer beans, and involve a lower cost for labor.

C. F. Smith, chief of the maintenance and repair section of the W.P.B., said Jan. 11: "Fleet operators all are eligible to use the A-10 rating assigned under preference rating order P-100 for maintenance and repair work at public garages. This covers both labor and material. Provision for the application of ratings to repair orders by drivers of motor carriers is covered by priorities regulation No. 7." Motor fleet operators are being given a form to fill in to submit with repair jobs, showing the garage or agency that they are familiar with this priority provision. If this is used extensively much of the laid-up equipment will be released for use sooner than at present.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Orofino, Ida.—War goals for the coming year in this area will feature increases in dry peas, beans and feed to support additional livestock. Average wheat production was 24.3 bus., highest in several years, and well above the average of 20.4 listed in county A. A. A. records.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—On the 163,000 acres of leguminous crops farmed in Spokane County, farmers are producing 16,000,000 lbs. of nitrate nitrogen annually, advises County Agent W. J. Green. This is equivalent of 1,200 cars of ammonium sulphate fertilizer which yields 20 per cent in nitrogen. Even these nitrates are not available for explosives, they are available and essential for food production.—F. K. H.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 1.—The acreage seeded to winter wheat this fall is estimated at 1,148,000, one per cent less than the 1,160,000 acres seeded in the fall of 1941, and marks the smallest acreage in the 78 years of record. Illinois fall-sown rye acreage this year is estimated at 116,000 acres, 6 per cent less than in the fall of 1941 and one-third less than the 10-year (1930-39) average fall seedings of 174,000 acres.—A. J. Surritt, Sr. Agr. Statistician, Ill. and Fed. Depts. of Agr. . . .

Fort Worth, Tex.—Acreage of winter wheat seeded in Texas this fall for harvest in 1943 is officially estimated at 3,491,000 acres. Wheat seedlings in Texas for the past five years have been on a much lower level than for the period 1931-38. The peak in Texas wheat seedlings was reached in 1937, when 5,368,000 acres were sown for 1938 harvest. The acreage seeded for 1943 harvest, while 2 per cent above the 1942 harvest, is the second smallest acreage sown in Texas in 1929, when 3,272,000 acres were sown in the fall of 1938. A larger than usual percentage of crop was seeded and up to a good stand on Dec. 1.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 24.—The Kansas winter wheat acreage seeded for harvest in 1943 is estimated at 10,449,000 acres or 94 per cent of the 11,116,000 acres seeded in the fall of 1941. This is 26 per cent below the 10-year (1930-39) average seeded area of 14,045,000 acres. The 6 per cent decrease in Kansas differs only slightly from actual seedings in 1941 since about 945,000 acres of volunteer wheat were harvested in 1942 and is included in the 1941 "seedings." This fall Kansas has seeded about 28 per cent of the total United States winter wheat acreage. The acreage of rye seeded in Kansas in the fall of 1942 is estimated at 230,000 acres or the same as the previous fall and nearly double the 10-year (1930-39) average of 117,000 acres. Dec. 1 condition of 93 per cent of normal is 4 points above condition a year ago and 17 points above average.—H. L. Collins, Sr. Agr. Statistician, Kansas State Board of Agr.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 22.—The acreage of winter wheat sown this fall is estimated at 3,800,000, the same as last year, but about 25 per cent lower than the estimate of 5,030,000 planted in the fall of 1940.—K. D. Blood, Agr. Statistician.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 9.—The quality of the unharvested soybeans continues to decline. A few truck loads cut on Tuesday ranged from 25 to 40 per cent moisture, besides being heavily damaged. The beans will, of course, have to dry out considerably before they can be combined. The heavy fields that made good growth are badly mashed to the ground and naturally show the most damage and will be hard to combine. The beans that are not so tall are standing up fairly well, but many show heavy shattering. The cut in yield and the high damage will represent a heavy loss to producers. Estimates as to the beans still in the field range from 15 to 20 per cent and are in widely scattered sections over the state. Some growers have their entire crop unharvested. The northern section of the state, hardest hit by the weather, has the most beans in the field.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 23.—The following estimate of the aggregate crop of three Prairie Provinces based on the acreage figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1942 has been announced, the yields per acre from returns from 95% of country points in the prairie provinces: Estimated seeded acreage, spring wheat, 20,285,100; yield per acre, 26.4; bushels, 534,990,100; estimated percentage seeded acreage still to be threshed, 9.4; durum wheat, estimated seeded acreage, 367,900; yield per acre, 23.8; bushels, 8,752,500; estimated percentage seeded acreage still to be threshed, 1.7; oats, estimated seeded acreage, 9,666,000; yield per acre, 48.9; bushels, 472,355,600; estimated percentage seeded acreage still to be threshed, 12.8; barley, estimated seeded acreage, 6,414,000; yield per acre, 35.8; bushels, 229,665,900; estimated percentage seeded acreage still to be threshed, 4.9; rye, estimated seeded acreage, 1,246,000; yield per acre, 16.3; bushels, 20,944,600; estimated percentage seeded acreage still to be threshed, 5.7; flax, estimated seeded acre

Protein in Canadian Grain

Protein surveys have been made of the 1942 wheat and barley crops.

A map of Western Canada in five colors shows the variations in protein content from 11 to over 16.9 per cent. of wheat.

The 1942 crop is characterized by low protein content (12.8%), and the chief degrading factors are starchiness, immaturity, bleach, sprouts and frost. Bushel weights are high for all grades. Absorption is lower this year, but gluten quality and dough handling properties are good and baking strength is not as low as might be expected.

The mean protein content of the 1942 Western Canadian barley crop is 11.5%, as shown by analyses of inspection office averages. This figure is 1.3 units lower than that reported in 1941, and the lowest on record since 1934 when the mean was 11.2%.

age, 1,466,000; yield per acre, 9.8; bushels, 14,-409,700; estimated percentage seeded acreage still to be threshed, 4.5.—J. G. Fraser, mgr., The North-West Line Elevators Ass'n.

Canadian Wheat Sold to Mexico Moves Via U. S.

Approximately 2,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat held in store in Texas elevators for several months have been sold to Mexico in addition to 250,000 bus. from Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan points.

Rumors flow that as much as 10,000,000 bus. of wheat may move to Mexico and Central America from Canada and the U.S. if cars are available, the movement to take place during the winter months as cars are available.

Trade comment further indicates that 18,000,000 of Canadian wheat will move all-rail to U.S. milling centers during the winter months for milling in bond, and export as flour to overseas destinations.

Flaxseed Prices and Seeding

Minneapolis, Minn.—Parity prices as of Dec. 15 showed no change from the November figure, with flaxseed remaining at \$2.62 on the farm, as compared with an average farm price as of Dec. 15 of \$2.36. Minimum support prices for the 1943 crop of flaxseed have been announced at \$2.70 basis No. 1 flaxseed at Minneapolis, which is equal to about \$2.55 on the farm. Watch closely whether the basis of calculating parity prices is changed by legislation at Washington to include labor costs.

We estimate that receipts of northwestern flaxseed up to Dec. 31 from this year's crop have totaled 18,500,000 net bushels of flaxseed. Basis the Government's estimate of production in this district, there is a substantial amount of flaxseed yet to be marketed. Receipts of flaxseed at the terminal markets continue moderate but with Minneapolis May flaxseed closing Jan. 8 at \$2.65½ and the high cash premiums in effect now, growers can receive slightly over \$2.70, Minneapolis, for their 1942 crop of flaxseed, which undoubtedly makes less desirable the retention of flaxseed.

Planting of California flaxseed is progressing and about 90% has been completed in the Imperial Valley, where seedings amount to around 135,000 to 150,000 acres this season, compared with 104,000 last year. Good stands are reported except for some worm damage in scattered sections. In the San Joaquin Valley some reseedling will be necessary in parts thereof and reports indicate an increased acreage compared with a year ago.

Washington recently estimated that 45,000,000 bus. of flaxseed were crushed in this country in 1942, compared with 51,000,000 bus. in 1941 and 36,600,000 bus. in 1940.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Philip S. Duff.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

		—Option—		Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Wheat												Dec.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.
		High	Low	24	26	28	30	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 12							
Chicago		141%	122%	135½	135%	136%	136½	137%	137%	137%	137%	137%	138%	138%	138%	138%	138%	138%	138%	138%	138%	138%	138%						
Winnipeg		94	93	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½						
Minneapolis		135%	116½	129	129%	129%	130¼	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	132%	132%	133	134%	133%	133%	134%	135%	135%	135%	135%						
Kansas City		135½	114½	129½	130	130%	130½	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	133	133½	133½	134%	133%	133%	134%	135%	134%	134%	134%						
Duluth, durum		133%	114	126½	127	127%	128	129½	128%	128%	128%	128%	129%	130%	132%	131%	131%	131%	132	132%	132%	132%	131						
Milwaukee		....	122%	135½	135%	136%	136%	137%	137%	137%	137%	138%	139	140	139½	140%	139%	139%	140%	140%	140%	140%	138½					
Corn																													
Chicago		100	83%	92½	93½	93%	94%	95%	94%	94½	95%	95%	96%	96%	96	95%	95%	95%	97%	97%	98%	98%	97						
Kansas City		96%	79½	88%	89%	90%	90%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	92½	92½	92½	94	93%	93%	95%	96%	96½	96½	93½						
Milwaukee		....	83%	92½	93½	93%	94%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	96%	96%	96	95%	95%	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%	97½					
Oats																													
Chicago		57%	49%	53%	54	54½	54½	55	54½	54½	55%	55%	55½	55½	55½	55½	56	56½	56½	57%	57%	57½	56½						
Winnipeg		50%	45%	48½	48½	48½	48½	49½	49½	49½	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	49½	49½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½						
Minneapolis		53%	44½	49½	49½	49½	50%	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	51½	51½	51½	52%	52%	53%	52½	51½						
Milwaukee		....	49%	53%	54	54½	54½	55	54½	54½	55	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½					
Rye																													
Chicago		83½	65%	76	76%	77	77%	77%	76%	76%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%	76%	77%	77%	78%	78%	79%	79%	77½						
Minneapolis		77%	61½	71½	71%	72%	73%	73%	72½	72½	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	72%	73%	73%	74%	74%	75%	75%	73%						
Winnipeg		66%	56½	65%	65%	66%	66%	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%						
Duluth		75%	71½	71½	71%	72%	73%	73%	72½	72½	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	72%	73%	73%	74%	74%	75%	75%	73½						
Barley																													
Minneapolis		73	59	64½	64½	64½	65	65%	65%	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	69	68½	68½	68½	68½	71	73	73	70½						
Winnipeg		63%	60%	62%	62%	62%	63	63½	63	62%	62%	62%	62%	62%	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½						
Soybeans																													
Chicago		186½	164½	171½	172½	172½	172½	173½	173	173½	174	174	175	175½	178½	184½	183	183½	183½	185	185	183%	183%						
Canada Exchange		....	....	....	....	88	88	88	88	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	89	87½	88½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½		

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Inwood, Ind., Jan. 6.—Approximately 25% of soybeans in this territory to be combined yet. Farmers report that pods are opening and beans shelling. Wheat seems to be in good condition as every time we had extreme cold weather the ground was covered by snow.—Inwood Elevator Co.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska State A.A.A. committee has authorized shipment of 900,000 bus. of government owned corn from the state to distilleries for manufacture of war alcohol. The corn is from 1938, 1939 and 1940 crops and is stored in A.A.A. steel bins. Abner K. Chestam, A.A.A. chairman, said the grain is in perfect condition.

Washington, D. C.—United States grain in store and afloat at domestic markets as shown by the U. S. D. A. Jan. 2, as compared to the like week in 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in 1,000 bushels were as follows: Wheat, 245,223 (270,835); corn, 43,341 (47,946); oats, 9,413 (9,473); rye, 19,892 (17,474); barley, 11,107 (10,002); flax, 3,443 (5,379).

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 10.—The Minneapolis crop year receipts record Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1942, in bus., reads: 82,642,500 wheat, 5,653,500 corn, 31,864,750 oats, 37,872,600 barley, 7,237,500 rye, 19,929,000 flaxseed, 381,000 soybeans. Shipments were 35,832,000 wheat, 4,663,500 corn, 25,040,250 oats, 22,950,000 barley, 4,276,500 rye, 1,971,000 flaxseed.—Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee receipts and shipments of grains during 1942, with comparative figures for 1941 in parentheses in bus., were: Receipts: wheat 1,698,180 (4,033,330), corn 10,236,850 (10,576,343), oats 438,440 (862,478), barley 34,155,111 (31,458,357), rye 1,363,090 (2,014,433), soybeans 417,820 (486,450). Shipments: wheat 2,636,200 (1,778,270), corn 5,117,763 (7,296,250), oats 735,300 (589,000), barley 11,971,225 (11,436,380), rye 1,424,425 (948,780).—Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, H. A. Plumb, sec'y.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 4.—Milwaukee records lake movement of grain during 1942 as receipts of 3,487,011 bus. of barley from Fort William-Port Arthur, and 169,000 bus. wheat, and 60,500 bus. rye from Duluth, making total lake receipts of 3,716,511 bus. Shipments by lake totaled 2,449,763 bus. of corn, made up of 1,447,000 to Collingwood, 538,050 to Port Colborne, 385,663 to Prescott, and 79,000 to Goderich.—H. A. Plumb, sec'y, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 24.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain, expressed in bushels, were delivered from farms in Western Canada since Aug. 1, 1942, as compared to the like period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 139,146,318 (145,172,948); oats, 45,990,593 (19,991,869); barley, 39,710,769 (20,232,669); rye, 2,486,278 (4,274,719); flaxseed, 10,191,495 (3,859,560).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Jan. 1.—Our records show 1942 receipts in cars, with comparative 1941 receipts in parentheses, of: wheat, 10,151 (11,139); corn, 1,393 (811); oats, 840 (593); sorghums, 2,367 (1,924); barley, 432 (417); rye, 22 (36); snap corn, 18 (19); hay, 37 (1); cane seed, 235 (47); sudan, 281 (271). Shipments were: wheat, 4,903 (5,444); corn, 615 (673); oats, 94 (168); sorghums, 1,465 (970); barley, 108 (46); rye, 10 (8); cane seed, 21 (23); sudan, 171 (234). Totals were receipts of 16,404 cars (15,919); shipments of 7,400 (7,573).—Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, Grain Inspection Dept.

Winchester, Ind.—Altho we had a bumper crop of corn in this section, it is fast disappearing and there is not enough coming to market to supply our needs. Heard of one lot selling at a country sale at \$1 per bushel. We are still having a very good demand for government wheat, selling about one car load per week, does seem a shame to grind this beautiful bread wheat into hog feed. We are rapidly running out of concentrates. We are of the opinion that something will have to be done if production of pork, beef, eggs and milk is kept up to anything like a normal supply.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, exec. v-pres.

Dayton, Wash.—Maurice Roe, manager of the Columbia County Grain Growers, Inc., has arranged for the removal from company warehouses of 115 cars of wheat from the 1941 crop here for the C. C. C. Much of it is being shipped to Utah for stock feed. This company had 1,700,000 bus. of wheat under government loan, stored in the county Oct. 15.—F. K. H.

Dallas City, Ill.—The Dallas City Grain & Feed Co.'s terminal elevator has shipped out approximately 360,000 bus. of soybeans thru its elevator since the bean harvest started. The following rail elevators were unloaded thru this elevator: Elevators at Macomb, Sciota, Adrian; Ferris, Plymouth, Augusta, West Point, Blandinsville, Stillwell, Niota, McCall, Good Hope and Lomax.

Duluth, Minn.—The December grain movement fell about 1,500,000 bus. short of the 1941 December arrivals, while shipments in December were 3,222,000 bus. smaller than the corresponding month in 1941. The shrinkage last month was due largely to the holding policy of growers and the large amount of loan wheat awaiting higher price before being released. Wheat owned by the government and stored in adjacent farming communities to be sold for feeding at sub-market prices has been raised to 81c per bushel.—F.G.C.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 1.—This market recorded grain receipts in 1942, in bus., with comparative 1941 receipts in parentheses, of: wheat, 10,545,600 (7,908,800); corn, 7,839,000 (3,807,000); oats, 6,026,000 (4,964,000); rye, 61,500 (18,000); barley, 654,500 (213,500); kafir-milo, 73,500 (22,500); soybeans, 532,500 (562,500); total 25,732,500.

Rye Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	60,532	71,000	247,000	247,000
Chicago	298,000	752,000	602,085	602,085
Duluth	62,305	305,420	3,000	3,000
Ft. Worth	7,500	3,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	.....	4,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	38,000	76,500	76,500
Kan. City	55,500	69,000	7,500	34,500
Milwaukee	10,570	499,903	6,275	81,575
Minneapolis	796,500	939,000	421,500	433,500
New York	1,500	40,000	.....	.....
Omaha	127,400	100,544	102,200	43,435
Peoria	12,000	60,000	6,000	10,800
St. Joseph	12,000	1,500	.....	3,000
St. Louis	16,500	76,500	15,000	72,000
Seattle	61,500	.....	.....	.....
Superior	65,168	271,659	.....	188,732

Barley Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	11,490	30,434	.....	.....
Chicago	2,100,000	1,392,000	433,000	313,000
Duluth	480,130	1,218,385	1,090,855	1,295,120
Ft. Worth	57,600	.....	.....	6,400
Hutchinson	.....	16,000	.....	.....
Kan. City	276,800	417,600	145,600	280,000
Milwaukee	3,524,895	4,103,888	969,825	1,088,750
Minneapolis	4,722,600	5,009,700	3,981,400	3,439,100
New Orleans	.....	.....	4,800	.....
New York	8,340	1,900	93,000	93,000
Omaha	345,600	326,400	409,824	398,400
Peoria	375,200	259,900	162,400	177,600
St. Joseph	63,000	10,500	28,000	8,750
St. Louis	204,800	203,200	54,400	81,600
Seattle	121,500	67,200	.....	.....
Spokane	238,400	219,200	.....	.....
Superior	198,779	800,527	443,654	597,245
Wichita	.....	7,800	.....	.....

Soybean Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	775,000	3,065,000	237,000	455,000
Indianapolis	388,500	178,000	204,000	106,500
Kan. City	668,800	.....	252,800	.....
Milwaukee	74,730	35,250	.....	.....
Minneapolis	130,500	79,500	.....	.....
New Orleans	123,616	.....	.....	.....
New York	738,500	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	155,300	166,500	70,500	.....
Peoria	444,000	788,650	534,500	1,250,000
St. Joseph	102,000	111,000	7,500	.....
St. Louis	811,200	169,600	246,400	67,200

600 (17,496,300). Shipments were: wheat, 6,203,200 (3,804,800); corn, 4,785,000 (3,444,000); oats, 1,426,000 (930,000); rye, 24,000 (9,000); barley, 337,750 (159,250); kafir-milo, 21,000 (9,000); soybeans, 39,000 (1,500); total, 12,835,950 (8,357,500).—St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Large 1942 Shipments from Kansas City

Shipments of grain from Kansas City during 1942 totaled 80,060,000 bus., an increase of 20,000,000 bus. over 1941, and nearly double the 40,248,000 bus. shipped in 1940.

Much of the wheat shipped was government-owned and was moved to make room for later arrivals. The largest movement in any calendar year was in 1931, 105,328,000 bus.

Corn shipments from Kansas City during 1942 totaled 34,309,000 bus., against 7,269,000 bus. in 1941, and 4,724,000 bus. in 1940.

Oats shipments, at 4,118,000 bus., were the largest since 1926, and much more than the 1,514,000 bus. shipped in 1941.

Shipments in 1942 included 3,532,000 bus. barley, 470,000 bus. rye, 265,000 bus. soybeans, and 1,972,000 bus. grain sorghums; against 2,069,000 bus. barley, 276,000 bus. rye; soybeans not reported, and 1,532,000 bus. grain sorghums in 1941.

Wheat Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	588,058	1,329,789	599,577	1,109,890
Chicago	2,218,000	2,109,000	3,301,000	991,000
Duluth	4,657,515	4,148,395	7,663,425	4,986,600
Ft. Worth	433,000	553,000	662,200	579,600
Hutchinson	2,908,400	1,514,800	.....	.....
Indianapolis	423,000	174,000	438,000	273,000
Kan. City	5,374,800	3,774,400	5,302,300	2,350,630
Milwaukee	4,710	6,280	32,200	184,800
Minneapolis	11,821,500	9,624,000	5,652,000	2,911,500
New Orleans	7,000	10,000	11,522	33,014
New York	393,853	3,258,317	244,000	2,810,000
Omaha	1,204,484	714,808	1,039,461	331,800
Ogden	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	531,000	640,000	384,000	464,000
Peoria	972,400	138,400	1,202,500	146,500
St. Joseph	1,032,000	392,000	700,800	262,400
St. Louis	2,517,000	1,390,000	1,742,000	807,000
Seattle	1,160,600	861,000	.....	.....
Spokane	2,257,500	2,370,000	.....	.....
Superior	3,578,455	2,447,648	1,639,147	1,833,350
Wichita	1,878,500	1,273,600	1,297,100	844,600

Corn Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	729,346	540,081	.....	437,429
Chicago	13,829,000	8,513,000	6,143,000	4,334,000
Duluth	415,285	2,395,915	851,840	496,880
Ft. Worth	270,000	103,500	70,500	76,500
Hutchinson	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,122,000	2,174,000	1,886,500	1,454,000
Kan. City	4,593,100	2,640,100	2,101,500	559,500
Milwaukee	1,383,700	1,251,400	236,600	130,000
Minneapolis	2,394,000	1,892,000	2,001,000	1,317,000
New Orleans	124,007	135,728	100,500	88,500
New York	10,677	365,600	.....	248,000
Omaha	4,656,400	2,149,467	4,393,400	1,762,830
Peoria	3,796,400	2,470,749	2,306,000	1,191,500
St. Joseph	1,135,500	759,000	793,500	178,500
St. Louis	3,017,500	1,515,000	2,193,000	417,000
Seattle	204,000	174,000	.....	.....
Spokane	154,500	63,000	.....	.....
Superior	287,057	1,404,551	45,475	468,371
Wichita	9,600	1,300	4,800	.....

Oats Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	64,255	65,864	.....	.....
Chicago	1,133,000	1,404,000	996,000	1,767,000
Duluth	192,845	128,760	478,320	5,750
Ft. Worth	180,000	196,000	2,000	16,000
Hutchinson	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	272,000	428,000	284,000	474,000
Kan. City	466,000	284,000	332,000	132,000
Milwaukee	4,520	18,080	28,500	68,400
Minneapolis	2,162,250	4,160,250	3,091,500	3,330,000
New Orleans	24,954	58,343	26,000	39,793
New York	12,000	31,600	.....	.....
Omaha	726,000	378,000	744,988	418,000
Peoria	148,000	154,000	100,000	97,400
St. Joseph	388,000	562,000	30,000	65,000
St. Louis	458,000	332,000	214,000	24,000
Seattle	144,000	100,000	.....	.....
Spokane	200,000	8,400	.....	.....
Superior	13,130	.....	316,808	2,107
Wichita	6,400	.....	3,200	.....

C.C.C. Settlement for Soybeans

Instances have developed in the country grain trade wherein a country shipper has purchased soybeans for account of Commodity Credit Corp., under purchase form L, and then found himself unable to get shipping permits. Such purchases have often been held many weeks awaiting permits, with no opportunity for the shipper to compare his grades with destination grades.

C.C.C. officials say they know of no instances wherein such beans have gone out of condition. But, apparently, there have been several instances wherein the buyer overgraded his purchases, they add. Since the buyer in such cases had no opportunity to compare his grading with destination grades, C.C.C. has developed a temporary policy of settling with him on the basis of his purchase grades on beans bought prior to Jan. 1.

This policy, however, has nothing to do with settlement with a country warehouseman who is operating under the Uniform Warehouse Agreement, and storing beans. Such warehouseman, state C.C.C. officials, is responsible for the outturn grade of the beans.

In case the beans start to go out of condition such warehouseman must promptly notify C.C.C. If C.C.C. is unable to supply shipping permits and the beans continue to go out of condition, a compromise settlement would be in order on the basis of the condition of the beans at the time the C.C.C. was notified.

A country warehouseman would be wise to protect his claim in such instance by keeping a copy of the notification he sent C.C.C., and by drawing immediately a representative sample of the beans involved, and having the sample graded promptly by a federally licensed grain inspector.

Cottonseed crushers with suitable equipment are busy with soybeans. Weather has interfered to some extent with shipments, but within a few days C.C.C. expects to have soybeans rolling south from northern producing areas at a rate which will help to relieve the pressure on northern processors and on northern storage elevators.

A total of 15,000,000 bus. of soybeans from northern producing areas will be shipped to southern crushers this season. The problem here is to gear the movement of these beans with the crushing capacity of the southern mills receiving them, because so few cottonseed crushers have suitable storage facilities. This is not always possible because overloaded rail-

roads cannot always predict an arrival date, or space arrivals, but the correlation is close enough for C.C.C. to credit the railroads with magnificent cooperation.

Only beans carrying under 15% moisture are being taken out of storage for movement south. Beans still standing in the fields and now being combined are being crushed by the regular soybean processors in the areas where grown, because these processors have the most suitable facilities for handling them. Similarly, frost damaged beans, or beans in danger of going out of condition, still hold priority in the flow of soybeans to these processors.

Soybean processors have speeded up their machines. C.C.C. reports they have increased their production of oil and meal an average of about 10% for the industry.

Washington News

The C.C.C. has sold 83,985,000 bus. feed wheat from Jan. 1 to Dec. 12, 1942. Sales are permissible by law until June 30 to make up the total of 125,000,000 bus.

Critical material necessary to manufacture farm machinery now is obtainable under a higher priority assigned Dec. 28 by the W.P.B., AA-1, involving 281,900 tons of steel.

A food advisory committee has been appointed to assist Sec'y of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, and includes 8 individuals representing different branches of the government.

Gasoline rationing boards are now permitted to issue temporary transport rations for trucks and commercial vehicles, where the ration issued on the basis of the certificate of war necessity is inadequate.

Wickard Urges Fair Food Distribution

Sec'y of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, in a nation-wide radio broadcast Dec. 27, announced rationing as a means of achieving fair distribution of food supplies between all sections and elements in this country, and among United Nations.

Sec'y Wickard declared food to be a material of war, considered American food resources the greatest in the world, set forth two essentials to a food program. "First," he said, "we need to produce as much of the right kinds of food as we can. Second, we must see to it that this food, once produced, is used where it will do the most good."

Builds Cob House of Brick

In an effort to solve the cob disposal problem by encouraging farmers to haul them away the Boswell Grain Co., Boswell, Ind., managed by F. E. Jones has built a new cob house. The material used for construction of the cob house was brick to maintain the fireproof character of the elevator properties. The elevator itself is reinforced concrete.

The cob house is 19 ft. wide, and 20 ft. long on the ground inside. The height is 35 ft. The house rests on a concrete foundation and has a concrete floor onto which trucks back thru folding doors that slide back inside the walls of the structure, to receive cobs thru slide closed openings from the hoppers bin.

The hoppers bottom of the cob bin is 10 ft. above the floor. The bin utilizes all the space in the house from this point to the ridge of the structure.

The bin is hoppers six feet on two sides only to chute the cobs to two outlets in its bottom. The hoppers bottom of the bin is supported on strong stringers made of 2x12s, set solidly between the bricks of the double wall at each end.

Cobs enter the house thru a long 12 inch cob

pipe of 20 gauge sheet steel sloping at an angle of about 45 degrees, and supported by a strong cable from which it hangs. The cable is secured to anchor bolts set in the brick wall at the far side of the cob house, so that the cob pipe will maintain its position in spite of heavy winds that sometimes blow across the prairie country served by the elevator.

The cob pipe enters the cob house just under the ridge of the roof. The roof has a frame of 2x4s, covered with sheet steel.

A ladder well cuts thru one corner of the cob bin to give access to the bin for the little scooping and sweeping that must be done occasionally. Four screen-covered rectangular port holes under the roof gables vent the bin thoroly.

Popcorn Production in 1942

The 1942 popcorn crop in Illinois totaled 17,320,000 pounds of ear corn, or 13 per cent more than the 15,275,000 pounds produced in 1941, according to the December survey of the Illinois and Federal Departments. The gain was due to increases of 5 per cent in acreage and 8 per cent in acre yield. About 11 per cent of the nation's commercial crop of popcorn was produced in Illinois this year. There were 9,900 acres harvested with an average yield of 1,750 pounds of ear corn compared with 9,400 acres and 1,625 pounds last year. Harvesting was completed under favorable conditions, with quality reported good to excellent and better than last year.

About 4 per cent of the 1941 crop was carried over whereas a year ago old stocks had been cleaned up. Prices received up to Dec. 1 averaged \$2.90 per hundred pounds of ear corn. This compares with \$2.40 per hundred received for the 1941 crop.

Growers reported that the 1942 crop consisted of about 65 per cent South American, 24 per cent Yellow Pearl, 6 per cent Baby Golden, and 5 per cent other varieties. Gallatin County continues to lead in production followed in order by McLean, Grundy and Piatt Counties.

The 1942 popcorn crop in 11 principal commercial states is estimated at 153,275,000 pounds of ear corn, compared with 121,823,000 pounds produced in 1941 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 86,853,000 pounds. The increase over last year was obtained from higher yields in all states except California. The acreage harvested this season totaled 93,450 acres compared with 94,475 acres last year. In most states the acreage was higher than in 1941, but in Iowa, the principal producing state, the acreage was 14 per cent below last year. Abandonment of planted acreage was somewhat higher than last year as a result of wet weather and floods early in the season and the late September freeze, which caught some late and replanted popcorn.

To Relieve Soybean Meal Situation

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced action by the Commodity Credit Corporation designed to make larger supplies of soybean meal available to feeders in the Midwest and Pacific Northwest. This action (C.C.C. Oilseed Orders Nos. 4 and 5) is being taken under War Production Board Directive No. 7 delegated wartime authority to the C.C.C. over the sale and purchase of oilseed products.

The two orders specify two areas into which "no soybean oil meal shall be sold for shipment * * * except soybean oil meal produced in processing plants located within the areas," unless specifically authorized by C.C.C. One area includes parts of the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, and all of the states of New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The other area includes the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.



Boswell (Ind.) Grain Co.'s cob house built of brick

The Orders make provision, however, for deliveries on contracts of sale already made for the shipment of soybean meal into the specified areas. They provide that processors endeavor to fill such contracts with meal purchased from processors within the areas; also, that purchasers having contracts for meal produced outside the areas accept deliveries of meal from plants within the area when such meal is tendered to them.

Officials explain that despite the production of a record crop of soybeans, there is a temporary shortage of protein meals to satisfy the increasing wartime feeding demand, particularly in the Midwest and Pacific Northwest. This is largely because of insufficient crushing capacity within these areas to satisfy all immediate requirements. Supplies of tankage and fish meal are limited, and this shortage must be made up largely by soybean meal.

Fair Grading Depends on Representative Sample

One important step precedes a grain inspection certificate. This step is drawing of the sample. A sample must represent the average quality of the car's contents. Upon the sample depends each succeeding step in the handling and movement of grain in the channels of commerce.

Sampling of carlots of grain, as done by state and federal official samplers, breaks into three major steps before delivery of the sample to the inspectors. They begin with probing.

Official samplers use a double shell, slotted, brass probe 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The inner shell of the standard probe is divided into 11 compartments by separators that prevent intermingling of the small sample of grain picked up thru each slot.

Probing a carload of bulk grain consists of thrusting the empty, closed probe almost vertically down (usually the probe is started at an angle, and pushed upright as it is thrust down, so the course of its travel describes an arc) thru the grain until its pointed tip strikes the bottom of the car. In this position the probe is opened by turning the handle so the matching slots in the inner and outer tubes coincide. In this position each compartment picks up a small sample from its particular strata of grain. Turning the handle again closes the compartments. Then the probe is withdrawn, and the small samples are deposited longitudinally on a canvas sheet spread at a convenient point so that the contents of each compartment may be examined individually by the sampler and any variations in quality in the different stratas noted.

This process is repeated at least five times in each car. One probe is made in the middle of the car, another near each corner, and the

samples withdrawn are spread side by side on the canvas apron. Distinct variations in qualities between compartments and between probings call for additional probings to determine the extent of the variations.

The small samples of the contents of the car thus collected are bulked together by pouring them from the apron into a sample bag, and the sample bag is then tagged with the car number and initials, the location of the car, the kind of grain, the numbers of seals broken and of the seals used to reseal the car, and any pertinent remarks about the extent to which the car is filled and about variations in its contents. The representative sample is then ready for delivery to the inspection department.

Grain samplers, of course, devote all of their attention to getting a fair average sample. It is hardly practical for a country shipper to follow the same full procedure to the letter on each truck load or wagon load of grain received. When grain is moving, the vehicles carrying it seldom stop on his scales longer than is necessary to record the weight and catch minimum necessary samples.

The grain dealer does not care to examine the contents of each strata of the load in each vehicle. The grain of each load is mixed anyway when it pours into his receiving sink. Nor does he need five different probings in each load. What he does want is a representative sample of the lot of grain each farmer delivers, for on this depends his settlement. A single probe from each load is sufficient, providing the probing is done at irregular points in succeeding loads, so that the seller cannot predict in advance at what point in each load the probing will take its sample.

A single probing in each load will give a cross section of the truck's contents, and is much more satisfactory than scooping a few handful off the top. Most wagon and truck probes have an open top, so that emptying them is a simple matter of up-ending them into a paper sack, or a sample pan.

In the old days a country shipper used to buy grain by kind. But today's margins are too slender for this haphazard practice. A grain dealer can sell only the grain he buys, and to protect his slender margin he must grade his receipts as rigidly as licensed inspectors grade his shipments.

Further, it is sensible precaution for a shipper to take a sample of each car of grain he loads. If the shipper grades such representative sample carefully he knows what to expect at destination, and he can protect his interests by adding a statement to his shipping notice such as: "If this car grades lower than No. (insert grade number and class), please call Federal Appeal." Such notice would forewarn the receiver and enable him to guard better the interests of the shipper he holds himself out to represent.

Another advantage is that if the shipper takes the customary five probings in the car, he will know very well whether there is room enough under the roof for the sampler. O.D.T.'s request for heavier loading of box cars did not eliminate from railroad tariffs the right of grain shippers to limit their loadings to "within 24 inches of the roof."

Oilseed Meal and Cake Inventories Ordered Cut

Earlier warnings that the limited movement of oilseed meals and cakes in feed circles might be expected to have repercussions, bore fruit when C.C.C. issued Amendment No. 81 to supplement No. 14 to the general maximum price regulation, effective Dec. 29, that no firm might keep more than a 15 days' supply on hand. The order followed announcement by O.P.A. of relaxed margins on jobber sales of these feed meals, and formalizing of C.C.C. contracts imposing top ceilings for processor meal sales.

Both O.P.A. and C.C.C. suspect strong hands in the feed trade of having bought up an excessive proportion of the available supplies, and of having contracted ahead for much of the output of processors. Oil meal and cake production from the latest crops of oil bearing seeds is estimated at about 7,000,000 tons, a figure well above the total for last year. Yet the supply has been but 20% above a year ago, and unprecedented demands, growing out of increased livestock production, and shortages of animal protein feeds, and imports of oil bearing seeds, have quickly swallowed any offerings.

C.C.C. has ordered the limitations to affect individual sales, deliveries, exchanges, and inventories, but the order does not restrict to less than 45 tons the supply of any person who regularly takes delivery in carload lots. The expected effect of the order is a 50% increase in the available supplies in the first quarter of 1943 compared with the first quarter of 1942.

Supplies are expected to expand rapidly as cottonseed oil mills in the south, flaxseed crushing plants in the east, and copra plants in the west cooperate in the soybean crushing program. C.C.C. is reported shipping 10,000,000 bus. of soybeans to more than 50 mills in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, and 30 mills in Texas and Louisiana.

The revised distributor regulations which preceded the stock limitation order allows jobbers to take their 50c per ton margin above the flat processor ceiling, instead of over their cost, on soybean, peanut, and cottonseed meals and cakes. Thus a jobber who buys below the processor ceiling earns any extra profit he can make from this source, in addition to his 50c per ton margin. Other meals and cakes remain under control of Amendment No. 61.



Left: Probing middle of a carload of corn. Middle: Examining the five probings on the apron. Right: Completing the sample record. Note tools of sampler: probe, sample bag, crow bar, sample apron

Grain Carriers

Abandonments of railway line in 1942, amounting to 2,516 miles, exceeded the previous high record of 1,995 miles made in 1934.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has extended expiration date of its priorities system for rail shipment of grain from Dec. 31 to Apr. 30, 1943.

Class I railroads in the Western District in the first 11 months of 1942 had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of \$348,000,000 compared with \$128,414,945 in the same period of 1941.

Office of Defense Transportation is reported to have prepared an order which would give it complete control over rail freight movements west of the Missouri River. Authority to direct and route all freight is involved.

Rail-truck coordination is the purpose of an order under consideration by O.D.T., which claims that a critical shortage of transportation is imminent, and existing facilities must be coordinated for maximum use.

C. & N. W. Ry. supplement No. 23 to tariff G.F.D. No. 17042-B, supplement No. 29 to Ill. C.C. No. 832, effective Jan. 15, eliminates Joliet and Midlothian, Ill., from the list of stations from or to which Chicago rates apply.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Reed is reported considering legislating a demurrage rate. The unloading program must be speeded up, says Commissioner Johnson, or the I.C.C. will make demurrage charges that will make use of labor at time and one-half the cheaper process.

Sacked grain loaded in mixed carloads of grain products may be as much as 20,000 lbs., an increase from the prior limit of 6,000 lbs., effective Jan. 4, as announced by the O.D.T. The total weight of straight or mixed carload shipments of such grain products must be not less than 60,000 lbs.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended a proposal of transcontinental carriers to increase rates on sorghum grains moving west from Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, and other central markets when the grain is ground in transit for continued movement either alone or as an ingredient in mixed feeds. West coast interests protested the proposal.

Chicago, Ill.—Fifteen non-operating railroad unions have asked for a 20c per hour wage increase. December negotiations between the union and the railroads failed, and the union plea is now before George A. Cook, chairman of the national mediation board. Since 900,000 employees are involved, railroads estimate the raise would cost them \$450,000,000 annually.

On grain from Texas via Kansas transit points the Interstate Commerce Commission in I. & S. No. 5124 authorizes cancellation of a tariff rule waiving the out-of-line haul charge from points on the Spearman branch of the Santa Fe, Tousalin, Okla., to Morse, Tex., to destinations in Texas and Louisiana when transited at southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma points. The schedules had been suspended until Jan. 15.

Chicago, Ill.—The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board re-elected the following officers Jan. 7: general chairman, Fred A. Schleifer, Chicago; alternate chairman, H. W. Gehrke, manager of the transportation department of the Milwaukee Ass'n of Commerce; general sec'y, Irving M. Peters, traffic manager of the Corn Products Refining Co. Among the speakers at the annual meeting were J. L. Beven, pres. of the Illinois Central; Ralph Budd, pres. of the Burlington; H. A. Scandrett, trustee of the Milwaukee, and F. G. Fitzpatrick, chief traffic officer of the C. & N.W. Fred S. Keiser of the O.D.T. urged that circuitous routing of freight be stopped.

Class I railroads put 62,220 new freight cars in service in the first 11 months of 1942, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads. Of these, 34,359 were box cars. New freight cars on order Dec. 1 totaled 28,108, compared with 76,942 on the like day last year, and included 8,159 box cars. New locomotives on order the same day totaled 894, compared with 572 on Dec. 1, 1941.

Grain and grain products loading for week ended Jan. 2 totaled 39,888 cars, an increase of 439 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 7,867 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Jan. 2 totaled 27,155 cars, an increase of 153 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 7,489 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission on Jan. 6, reopened for further hearings the case under which it granted to railroads a 10 per cent increase in freight and passenger rates Feb. 10, 1942. Government agencies, and organizations using the railroads have pleaded for reopening the case. On Dec. 5, James F. Byrnes, director of economic stabilization, Leon Henderson, price administrator, and Claude R. Wickard, sec'y of agriculture, pleaded for cancellation of the increase because rail income had improved, and higher freight rates jeopardized attempts to control inflation.

Railroad Weighing and Reweighing Criticized

A recent conference between representatives of the Office of Defense Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Ass'n of American Railroads, and the National Industrial Traffic League, criticized the unnecessary weighing and reweighing of loaded and empty cars at the request of shippers and receivers as wasteful of locomotive power.

Car Efficiency Com'ites report they have asked shippers to withdraw standing or general orders for such weighing and reweighing, and confine their requests for such service to specific, necessary instances.

O.D.T. and I.C.C. have indicated that the waste must be eliminated, either by cooperative action between shippers, receivers, and the carriers, or by government edict.

Railroads Set a Record in 1942

J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads has authorized the following statement:

Railroads of the United States successfully handled in 1942 the greatest volume of freight traffic any form of transportation in the world has ever been called upon to move in any corresponding period. Their performance has been one of the outstanding features in connection with prosecution of the war.

Despite the unprecedented volume, railroads transported it without congestion. Some temporary stringencies in certain types of equipment have occurred but there has been no interference with the war effort because of inability of shippers to obtain cars.

The volume handled by the railroads amounted to 630,000,000,000 ton-miles. This was 155,000,000,000 ton-miles, or nearly 33 per cent greater than that handled in 1941, the previous record year. It was more than one and one-half times the volume moved in the first World War year 1918.

This heavy increase in ton-miles resulted from the heavier loading of freight cars and longer haul per ton, carloadings in 1942 having been little more than one per cent greater than in the preceding year. Freight loadings approximated 42,800,000 cars in the current year, an increase of 510,000 cars above 1941.

The average load per freight car was 31½ tons in 1942, the highest on record.

The average haul of freight shipments in 1942 broke all records, increasing by approximately fifty miles compared with the preceding year.

Average daily movement of freight cars was 49 miles in 1942, a new high record, and an increase of 90 per cent compared with 21 years ago.

Railroad Abandonment

The C. & N. W. and the Burlington have asked permission to abandon 87 miles of the Northwestern between Ilco and Shoshoni, Wyo., the Northwestern to operate over the Burlington.

The Pioneer & Fayette R. R. Co. is permitted to abandon 13 miles between Pioneer and Fayette, O.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has refused the Laramie, North Park & Western permission to abandon its line between Laramie, Wyo., and Coalmont, Colo., 111 miles.

The Wabash should be denied permission to abandon its 23-mile branch from Bement to Sullivan, Ill., in the opinion of Examiner Jordan.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana asks permission to abandon three branch lines, the Missaukee Branch, 15 miles; Lake City Branch and Veneer Branch in Missaukee County, Michigan.

Sabotaging the Railways

"The determination of the New Dealers to sabotage the railways is indicated again," declares the *Railway Age*, "by the proceeding they have started demanding that the Interstate Commerce Commission make a reduction of \$500 million in freight and passenger rates.

"The railways, under private management, with the co-operation of shippers, have made an amazingly good record in handling a vastly increased traffic. They have thus caused embarrassment to New Deal enemies of private enterprise who hopefully predicted they would break down. They have been rewarded, first, by being persistently denied equipment and materials which railway management and the government's Office of Defense Transportation have agreed they require."

Prosecution of Carriers Dropped

The federal grand jury at Chicago has discontinued its investigation of charges of coercive practices by railroad companies, highway carriers and rate agencies, the Department of Justice yielding to Jos. B. Eastman, director of defense transportation, who wrote:

"A study of the indictments reveals that they would go far beyond the purpose of punishing flagrant abuses of the joint method of rate initiation, to which it was agreed that department of justice action was to be confined.

"On the contrary, the indictments would challenge the whole system of joint rate initiation which is of such value to us during the war, and would have other serious repercussions upon our already overtaxed transportation system and their personnel."

Missoula, Mont.—O. C. Bradeen, chief of procurement and supplies for guayule rubber program in California advises that by Mar. 1, 16,000 more men are to be employed on guayule work. By the spring of 1944 the rubber program will employ a total of 46,000. Plantations and nurseries aggregating 500,000 acres, sufficient to produce 90,000 tons of rubber, will be under way then. Nurseries sufficient to provide 4700 miles of seedbeds, each four feet wide and 400 feet long, are now in operation and the new nurseries are being started at Indio and at Oceanside, Cal.—F.K.H.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Fresno, Cal.—Maurice A. Penny, 56, manager and owner of the Penny-Newman Grain Co., died in a local sanitarium, Dec. 17, a few hours after he had swallowed a quantity of poultry insecticide. He had phoned his wife after drinking the poison, telling her of his deed. She had notified the office manager, Frank Moradian, who found him in the store, slumped over a desk. He died soon after being removed to a hospital.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—Alex Walker, formerly manager of the feed grain department of Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd., is joining the staff of Coatsworth & Cooper, flour, feed and grain.

Fort William, Ont.—Thru the combined efforts of employees of the Grain Exchange the Kinsmen Milk for Britain fund has been increased and a total of 1,300 qts. of milk will be forwarded to children over seas.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Dominion Government will pay 8c per bushel to farmers feeding wheat to livestock or poultry, under certain conditions. The wheat must be bought from elevator operators having a delivery agreement with the Canadian Wheat Board, or from a licensed dealer.

Winnipeg, Man.—Canada's agricultural minister, J. G. Gardiner, was in Washington early in the new year to discuss with U. S. officials farm problems of both countries. Attempts will be made to draft a joint program of greater agricultural production of the more essential foods for world-wide distribution.

Edmonton, Alta.—The interests of the Gillespie Grain Co. may be purchased by United Grain Growers, Ltd. Negotiations are in the preliminary stage. Gillespie Grain Co., one of the largest firms of its kind in western Canada, has offices at Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., with grain elevators at Kamloops, Dawson Creek and Vanderhoof. Main property of the company consists of some 70 country elevators in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Heights, Ill.—An overheated furnace in the J. F. Leising Co. elevator caused a small fire on Dec. 6.

Elizabeth, Ill.—Floyd Wilcox has been named manager of the Riverside feed mill which has reopened. He succeeds R. E. Tapley.

Alton, Ill.—C. D. Tompkins, field representative of the Miller's Mutual Fire Insurance Ass'n, died Dec. 12, of heart failure.

Waterloo, Ill.—G. M. Burckhart, 65, who was plant superintendent of the Monroe Milling Co. before illness forced his retirement a few years ago, died Dec. 15.

Henry, Ill.—The McNabb Grain Co. of McNabb, Ill., has purchased the Goebel Bros. trucking service. The Goebel brothers, Murray and Bill, have been inducted into the Army.

Mahomet, Ill.—George C. Tjardes, for many years country grain buyer at Emington, Ill., before locating here, is confined to the Mercy Hospital, Champaign, Ill., for observation.

Freeburg, Ill.—The Reichert Milling Co. has been forced to close its local flour mill because of an OPA price ceiling, William J. Reichert, president of the company, announced Dec. 28.

Peoria, Ill.—Representatives of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n met at Pere Marquette Hotel, Dec. 28, to lay preliminary plans for the ass'n's convention to be held here Feb. 2 and 3.

Jamaica, Ill.—We have completed our feed warehouse; have installed a new Blue Streak Mixer and moved our grinder to the new building. Have a dump and an air hoist for trucks and wagons; drag from dump direct into grinder.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Blandinsville, Ill.—Frank Curtis, manager of the F. H. Curtis Elevator, suffered a severe heart attack while at the elevator recently. His condition is showing improvement and he has returned to his office for partial duties. During his absence Carl Wright was in charge at the elevator.

Belleville, Ill.—The Imbs Milling Co. resumed operations here Dec. 28 after a week's suspension caused by lack of wheat at a price on which the mill could continue to produce flour at a profit. Resumption of operation was based on a few old contracts and the length of operation is uncertain.

Marion, Ill.—The building housing the Farmers Produce Co. was damaged by fire Dec. 26. A quantity of feed and flour and a drum of kerosene were destroyed. Lloyd McMichael, operator of the company, donned a fireman's helmet, entered the burning building and saved \$1,000 from a cash drawer.—P. J. P.

Danville, Ill.—Workmen are busy clearing away the debris at the Lauhoff Grain Co.'s elevator, caused by the Oct. 25 fire. The building will be rebuilt but the plant is not expected to be ready for operation again before June. The company manufactures core binder, toasted corn flakes used as a base for dry dog foods, and brewers flakes.

McClure, Ill.—The Western Alfalfa Meal Co. plant was destroyed by fire early Dec. 15. Fifty tons of feeds stored there and a truck loaded with baled hay, burned. The office equipment and records were in a separate building and were not damaged. Otto Finger, manager, stated rebuilding would depend upon whether priority can be gotten for materials.—P. J. P.

Ashkum, Ill.—Milton Widholm of Mackinaw, Ill., has purchased Fred Stout's interest in the Ford-Stout Grain Co. elevator. Mr. Widholm has been operating a lumber business in Mackinaw. He has moved his family here.

Greenville, Ill.—On Dec. 8 I discontinued buying and selling grain, feeds and coal; will continue to buy and sell farm seeds, poultry, eggs, poultry and stock remedies, asphalt roll roofing, shingles and brick siding.—L. A. Junod.

Mendon, Ill.—Vernon E. O'Brien has purchased the Mendon Elevator which business he has conducted under lease for the past year and a half. The purchase was from Mrs. F. E. Chittenden of Quincy, whose husband operated it for many years. Mr. O'Brien has made many improvements at the elevator and plans to make more in the spring when he will install a larger scale and revise his plant.

Champaign, Ill.—Virgil A. Wiese, manager of Lowell Hoit & Co.'s local brokerage office, has accepted a naval commission as lieutenant junior grade, and is attending naval indoctrination training school at Quonset, R. I. Mr. Wiese has been associated with Lowell Hoit & Co. here for 10 years. James C. Hannon and J. C. Fielding, both of Champaign, will share the managerial responsibilities during Lieut. Wiese's absence.

Polio, Ill.—Hemp mill sites have been approved by the Illinois U.S.D.A. war board for here, Kirkland, Sandwich, Earlville, Galva, Ladd, Wyoming, Shabbona, Galesburg, Roseville, Minonk and Lexington. Originally a list of 15 tentative sites was announced as under consideration but the Fairbury, Woodstock and Gibson City sites have not been approved as yet, but consideration is being given to mill locations in Gibson City, either Boone or McHenry County, and at Fithian, a new location. Plans are going ahead to let contracts for the local mill which will serve as a pilot mill to process hemp straw from this year and to train workers and managers for other mills. Plans of construction of each mill will follow signing of contract by farmers to raise 4,000 acres of hemp. Each plant probably will cost between \$335,000 and \$350,000 to build and will employ 100 workers, of whom 35 per cent will be women.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—W. L. Shellabarger, who recently completed his job at Washington, D. C. with the CCC, to which he was drafted June, 1942, to assist in writing the soybean processors' contract, has opened an office here with his brother, D. S. Shellabarger (formerly with Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.), under the name of Shellabarger Grain Co., operating as grain and grain products brokers. The Messrs. Shellabarger also are operating their six country elevators under the name of Shellabarger Elvtr. Co., the elevators located at the following Illinois stations: Pana, Raymond, Osprey, Craig, Siding, and two at Westervelt. W. L. Shellabarger formerly was connected with the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Salina, Kan., until 1928, of which company he is a director. In 1929 he built here one of the first four soybean mills for making soybean oil meal and oil in the country, operating it as the Shellabarger Grain Products Co. He sold it to Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1938, subsequently working for the latter company as general manager of its soybean products division until he became associated with the CCC. Mr. Shellabarger also is a director in the Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Ass'n.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Ottawa, Ill.—Construction is underway on the 100,000-bu. concrete elevator for Cargill, Inc., on Route 71, one mile west of here. The new elevator, on the south bank of the Illinois River on property under long time lease from the Standard Silica Co., will have storage bins 105 ft. high built on a sand stone cliff about 30 ft. above the water. There is a natural dock just over the bank from the elevator with a sandstone bottom which has from 10 to 15 ft. of water and provides good facilities for river shipping. Cargill, Inc., plans to buy grain and ship it to Chicago and other terminal markets by barge.

CHICAGO NOTES

The Board of Trade will hold its annual meeting Jan. 18, at 2:30 p.m.

The Board of Trade Clearing House Corporation will hold a stockholders' meeting Jan. 20.

The amendment to Rule 210 of the Board of Trade, that trades may not be carried without adequate margin was adopted by a vote of 220 to 144.

James Britton Heth, 75, a former member of the Chicago Board of Trade who joined the Board in 1906, died recently at his home in Evanston.

John R. Erskine, 78, a deputy state grain inspector for 40 years until his retirement four years ago, died Dec. 17 at the home of a daughter here.

Beginning Jan. 2 December delivery quotations on future trades, if any, have been posted on the Board of Trade blackboards on wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans.

Chicago Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, was addressed by Miss Judkins of the Illinois Institute of Technology at its regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening, Jan. 12. Her subject was "Women in Industry." The meeting, held at the Atlantic Hotel, was preceded by dinner at 6:15 p. m., served in the rear of the Main Dining Room.

The memberships in the Board of Trade of the following have been sold recently: Lincoln R. Ure; Edward P. Field; Chas. J. Roberts; Marvin C. Rall; Thos. L. Forrest, Jr.; Jos. R. Brown; Edw. C. Palmer; Carl M. Graham; John I. Dakin; Max E. Hyman; Harry E. Burke; Chas. B. Riordon; La Fern H. Nickels; Frederick P. Wheeler; William A. Watson; Ray D. Newton.

The Chicago Board of Trade has admitted to membership Maxwell Kunin, William H. Ogden, Edmund C. Coultry, James K. Forrest and Seymour Koch, all of Chicago; E. Townsend Irwin, New York; Robert Goodbody, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Joseph C. Beaven, Kenilworth; Edmund O. Templeton, Evanston; Irvine O. Hockaday, Kansas City, Mo.; Rupert M. Quinn, Minneapolis, Minn., and James A. Kiernan of Thomson & McKinnon, New York, N. Y.

Philip R. O'Brien was re-elected president of the Board of Trade over G. Willard Hales by a vote of 370 to 249 at the annual election Jan. 11. Harry C. Schaack and Richard F. Uhlmann, both unopposed, were elected first and second vice-presidents, respectively. Directors elected were: J. D. McClintock, Roland McHenry, William Enke, Jr., Arthur F. Lindley and Albert C. Fischer. The regular slate for the nominating com'te was elected. Other com'te choices were: Appeals, Clinton S. Beach, Eugene F. Havey, Sylvester J. Meyers, Chas. D. Olsen and Lester George Wood; Arbitration, Philip A. Copenhaver, George R. Denniston, Raymond A. Gerstenberg, Edward J. Kazmarek and Sol Marcus.

The Illinois Central Elevator A, an old Chicago landmark on the south bank of the Chicago River several hundred feet east of the Michigan Ave. bridge, is being razed. Elevator A was constructed in 1855 by Solomon Sturges and Alvah Buckingham, and used to store the grain and played a large part in making Chicago one of the world's great trading centers. Later Elevator B was constructed. The Chicago fire destroyed Elevator A but B was untouched, the only elevator left standing in the area. Two years later A was rebuilt with a capacity of a million bushels. Charles H. Mottier, chief engineer of the Illinois Central, said that the elevator, used to the last to store grain, has become obsolete. Because it would have to come down eventually for the extension of Wacker Drive along the river the cost to modernize it was not believed justified.

INDIANA

Argos, Ind.—I have sold my elevator to George E. Metzger.—W. A. Meloy.

Plymouth, Ind.—A small electrical damage loss occurred in the Syler elevator early in December.

Oxford, Ind.—Graydon Miller will succeed Gene Sells as manager at the J. C. Fielding Grain Co. elevator when the former leaves for army service.

Union City, Ind.—J. E. Burns, formerly of Geddes, S. D., is now manager of The Pierce Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding A. J. Walters, who recently resigned.

Fulton, Ind.—The Mayer Grain Co. has installed new coal conveyors, and magnetic separators on hammer mills here and at several other stations.—A. E. L.

Greenwood, Ind.—Alfred Sullivan, 69, who for many years was connected with the Greenwood Grain Co., died at his home recently after a short illness.—W.B.C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—William C. Schenk, manager of the A. A. Schenk & Sons grocery store which is closing out, entered the employ of the Home Mill & Grain Co. Jan. 1.

Twelve Mile, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., who lost its elevator by fire last October, has installed a new hammer mill in temporary quarters and is operating again.—A. E. L.

Amboy, Ind.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Overman recently celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary. Mr. Overman for many years was engaged in the grain business.—W.B.C.

Hemlock, Ind.—Ed Montgomery, of the Hemlock Grain Co., is a member of the House in the State Legislature and naturally is deeply interested in all bills affecting the grain business.

Rich Valley, Ind.—A new 1½-ton feed mixer is being installed in the Rich Valley Co-op. Elevator.—A. E. L.

Akron, Ind.—Haldeman-Baum Co. is improving the east elevator and building new grain dumps and elevator leg.—A. E. L.

Russellville, Ind.—The Russellville Elevator has added a new service to its business, having leased the Russellville Garage where an experienced mechanic and service man is overhauling tractors.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Columbia Club, Jan. 25 and 26. The program com'te solicits suggestions from the members.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Leroy, Ind.—Ralph Kauffman, co-partner with W. H. Aimen in the hay, grain and elevator business here, has moved his family here from Crown Point. Mr. Kauffman having purchased the David Page residence.

Lafayette, Ind.—Merle E. Custer, a Grant County farmer, is the 1942 Indiana soybean champion, according to an announcement by Keller E. Beeson, of Purdue University. Custer had a yield last year of 47.9 bus. of soybeans to the acre.—W.B.C.

Frankton, Ind.—The grain elevator of the Welborn & Holland Co. was destroyed by fire early the morning of Dec. 29. Oats, wheat, feed and soybeans stored in the building were lost as well as the machinery. The elevator office was saved.—P. J. P.

Wakarusa, Ind.—Herbert W. (Bert) Layer, 55, a partner in the Layer Bros. Elevators, died Dec. 8. He had been ill for several years. Layer Bros. operated elevators here and at Claypool and Piercetown, and recently leased them to Sunshine Stores, Inc., Ft. Wayne.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following: Horace Boyd, Greens Fork; The Glidden Co., Indianapolis; Farmers Milling & Supply Co., Honey Creek; Jay Co. Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, Portland; Shine Milling Co., New Albany; Wakarusa Milling Co., Wakarusa; Piercetown Elvtr. Co., Piercetown; Claypool Elvtr. Co., Claypool.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Rochester, Ind.—Fulton County Hatchery & Feed Store held a grand opening Dec. 12 to acquaint the public with the firm's new milling equipment. Hundreds of visitors called at the store during the day where entertainment was provided by several WLS radio stars and an instructive program was given by representatives of the C. I. Bashore Hatchery & Mills of Silver Lake, Ind., and the Purina Mills of St. Louis, Mo. The entire entertainment was staged under the direction of Lloyd Hopkins, manager of the local firm.

SCALE REPAIRS



For the duration it will be impossible to get new scales, balances or hand test weight buckets, consequently you must keep your present equipment in good repair to be accurate.

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Evansville, Ind.—The recent Ohio River flood crested at about 45 ft. here on Jan. 9. Some corn and soybeans in the lowlands between Owensboro, Ky., and Cairo, Ill., were lost.—W.B.C.

IOWA

Sioux City, Ia.—Ralph E. Thomas, 70, a traffic manager for the King Grain Co., died Jan. 4.

Swea City, Ia.—Ole Olson, 81, who was a pioneer grain dealer and elevator operator here, died Dec. 4.

Indianola, Ia.—Ray Hughes of Clarinda has returned to the E. H. Felton & Co. concern as accountant.—A. G. T.

Onawa, Ia.—Ed Fors has been named manager of the I. C. Elevator, to succeed Charles Bisbee, who has joined the Navy.

Mt. Vernon, Ia.—Charles Bachman of the Bachman Feed Service talked on "The Feed Business" at the Rotary Club meeting Dec. 28.

Waterloo, Ia.—Carl Orsinger, Waterloo Mills Co., is recuperating from a severe attack of influenza. He was confined to St. Francis Hospital for over a week.

Sloan, Ia.—Mrs. B. M. Stoddard, wife of Bert Stoddard who operated the B. M. Stoddard Grain Co., passed away recently after a long illness.—A. G. T.

Hornick, Ia.—Plans are being made to rebuild the Farmers Elevator which recently burned. The loss was estimated by Ross Douds, manager, at \$25,000.—F.E.

Correctionsville, Ia.—The farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been purchased by the Pierson Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., the new owners taking over the business Jan. 1.

Prairie City, Ia.—Riley N. Butters, 85, who worked for 21 years at the elevator for Gill & Moore and George Vanderzyl, and passed most of his life here, died Dec. 25.

Conrad, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently closed its year with a net gain in excess of \$10,000.00 less depreciation. O. E. Jacobs is the manager.—A. G. T.

Marshalltown, Ia.—An overheated furnace pipe set fire to the basement ceiling at the Ajay Milling Co. Jan. 4. The blaze was extinguished with a small loss resulting.

Exira, Ia.—Raymond Stetzel is new manager of the Exira Elvtr. Co. elevator. Robert L. Miller, owner and operator of the elevator, expects to enter the armed forces soon.

Grimes, Ia.—The Sloan-Pierce Lumber & Grain Co. recently remodeled its elevator and installed a new truck lift. The company is handling a complete line of commercial feeds.

Osage, Ia.—Old timers will remember H. E. LaRue as manager of the Osage Grain & Supply Co. quite a few years back, and with regret learn he passed away on Dec. 15.—A. G. T.

Eldora, Ia.—A concrete molasses tank, 22 ft. sq. by 10 ft. deep, has been constructed at the rear of the International Supply Co. feed warehouses. The capacity of the new tank is 150 tons.

Oyens, Ia.—Sam Lassen, who operated elevators here and at Pierson and Cleghorn before moving to Brookings, S. D., died Dec. 16 at Omaha, Neb., where he had been attending a meeting.

New London, Ia.—A. W. Scheetz is new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Charles Shipley, who has been manager for 26 years. Mr. Scheetz for 13 years was manager for John Deere at Iowa City.

Kalona, Ia.—J. S. Kauffman has sold his interest in the Kauffman & Co. feed store to Lovell J. Strickler, who joins the partnership with his brother, Forrest L. Strickler. The business will operate as Strickler Bros. Feed Store.

Keokuk, Ia.—General Mills, Inc., has purchased the large building of S. F. Baker & Co. at Fourth and Johnson Sts., and will take possession Feb. 1. Plans for use of the building will be announced in the immediate future.—A.G.T.

Gladbrook, Ia.—The four storage bins at the Central Iowa Bean Mill are nearing completion. Storage capacity of the bins is approximately 30,000 bus. Other changes and improvements are contemplated to be made at the plant in the near future.—P.J.P.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Sales at the Farmers Co-op. Elevator for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1942, totaled \$1,001,242.07, according to a report made at the recent semi-annual meeting. Gross gain for the period is listed as \$36,651.30 and net gain as \$15,659.68. The profit reported last April was \$28,951.70.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will limit questions raised at the annual meeting in the Warden Hotel Jan 26 and 27, to those most vital to the war effort. The attendance will be limited to a delegate and manager from each company. A day's time will be saved by eliminating all entertainment.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Hugh Stark, 46, superintendent of the Omaha Elvtr. Co., died unexpectedly of a heart attack while at his desk Oct. 24. Mr. Stark became superintendent when his predecessor, Giles Whitney, 46, died of a heart attack last June 5. Until two years ago he was with the Mid-Continent Grain Co. at Kansas City.

Muscataine, Ia.—Construction of an alcohol plant here to cost about \$1,000,000 has been approved. Capacity of the plant will be 8,000,000 gals. a year; daily output is planned of 25,000 gals. of 190 proof alcohol, requiring 10,000 bus. of grain a day. Ralph E. Young, Washington representative for the Grain Processing Corp., said definite date when construction would start had not been announced.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Experimental work preparatory to milling soybean flour is under way at the Honeymead Products Co. plant where a building has been constructed for this purpose. Equipment is being purchased and installed and Chester D. Salter, vice-pres. of Quail & Co., has been appointed sales manager. He will leave Quail & Co. upon opening of the new mill, the date of which depends upon when delivery is made of the new equipment.

Beaman, Ia.—The Beaman Co-op. Co. recently held its annual meeting and elected Arch McMartin, pres.; Chas. Whorall, vice-pres., and George Hurlbutt as sec'y-treas. E. G. Elliott was re-appointed manager. He reported a \$9,000 profit for last year.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

KANSAS

Hesston, Kan.—Fire destroyed the Midland Flour Milling Co. elevator on Dec. 23.

Lowell, Kan.—Henry Cox, 85, who formerly operated a flour mill here for many years, died recently following a long illness.—P.J.P.

Wellsville, Kan.—Tom Russell is new manager of the Star Grain & Lumber Co. He has moved his family here from Horton, Kan.

Wakeeney, Kan.—Claude L. Hardman, 65, grain and lumber dealer in Western Kansas and Colorado for 40 years, died Dec. 21 of a heart attack at his home.—P.J.P.

Fairview, Kan.—Edwin Pallesen, manager of the Derby Grain Co., has been named Volunteer Farm Placement Representative for the U. S. Employment Service, and will co-operate with the farmer in getting needed farm labor.

Hutchinson, Kan.—C. D. Jennings, head of the Jennings Grain Co., was host to members of the Hutchinson Board of Trade at a dinner Dec. 22. Mr. Jennings was celebrating the completion of the 750,000-bu. addition to his terminal elevator.

Osborne, Kan.—H. E. Wells of Ashgrove, Kan., is new manager of the Robinson Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Leo Reavis, who resigned to enlist in the armed forces. Mr. Wells has been manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Ashgrove.

Beulah, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elevator has been opened for business with A. D. Conder of Girard in charge. S. O. Frey, in charge of the Farmers Union Elevator at Girard, also has general supervision over the local plant and those at Farlington, W. P. Cooper, mgr., and at Monmouth.

St. Francis, Kan.—The feed grinding service rendered by the St. Francis Grain & Feed Co., under ownership of Paul Barnhouse, is not affected by the sale of machinery and dismantling of the old flour mill operated as the St. Francis Milling Co. The feed grinding mill was not included in the sale.



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Osawatomic, Kan.—J. E. McIntosh is new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator. Mr. McIntosh has had considerable experience in the elevator and feed business, and recently was engaged in the lumber business at Hutchinson.

Axtell, Kan.—The height of the Robinson elevator has been raised about 10 ft., to permit greater efficiency in the handling and loading of grain. The former implement sheds were razed and the lumber used in the elevator. Other improvements being made include a complete installation of new elevator equipment. Raymond A. Ring is manager of the elevator.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Grain trading was tentative for the closing days of December, and no wire service of any kind was had for two days, a sleet, snow and wind storm having torn down miles of poles and wires in every direction and blocked roads so that movement of wheat from farms was at a virtual standstill. Receipts were only a third as great for the week.

KENTUCKY

Franklin, Ky.—Fire originating in a motor damaged some of the equipment in the J. M. Wright & Son plant recently.

Ashland, Ky.—R. H. Myers and Ross K. Clark are operating the feed plant formerly known as the R. C. Poage Milling Co.

MICHIGAN

Elk Rapids, Mich.—The Elk Rapids Co-operative Marketing Ass'n reported a fire originating in a motor. Damage was small.

Ionia, Mich.—I. S. Tow has been granted a permit to build a 32x70 ft. commercial feed plant west of the Grand Trunk depot.

Detroit, Mich.—Thousands of bushels of feed grain were destroyed when the storage building of A. K. Zinn & Co. burned Christmas afternoon. The company has opened temporary offices at 6700 Dix Ave., where business is being carried on as usual.

Saginaw, Mich.—Joseph Frutchey, 70, prominent bean and wholesale grain dealer, died Dec. 6 at his home. He was president and general manager of the Frutchey Bean Co., operating a line of grain and bean elevators, president of the Deford (Mich.) Bank of A. Frutchey & Sons, president of the Fort Morgan Bean Co., Fort Morgan, Colo., treasurer of the Cass City Sand & Gravel Co., and for many years chairman of Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n's board of arbitration.

Adrian, Mich.—The Adrian Grain Co. started a suit Dec. 17 in the Lenawee circuit court against the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad to restrain the railroad from relaying a side track across the front of the grain company's property on Logan St. A temporary injunction sought by the plaintiff to halt the relaying operations which it said are in progress, was issued. Date of hearing was set for Dec. 29. The grain company charges that soybean storage bins on its property would be damaged if the side track is used because there is insufficient clearance between the track and the bins for an engine to pass. The plaintiff also charges that a switch the railroad intends to install will block the company's driveway in such a manner as to make it possible to load and unload only one car at a time which would seriously interfere with the company's business.

Portland, Mich.—The Valley City Milling Co. entertained one hundred and fifty employees and their families at a Christmas dinner Dec. 22 at Masonic Temple. Each person was presented a gift, the employees also giving Pres. Fred N. Rowe a gift.

MINNESOTA

Canby, Minn.—The Hanson Flour & Feed Co. has moved to new quarters in the Middleton Bldg.

Fosston, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator has installed a new feed grinding mill with two 25-h. p. motors.

Waldorf, Minn.—The Waldorf Elvtr. & Milling Co. sustained a small fire loss on elevator and stock Dec. 13.

Breckenridge, Minn.—George Jorgenson has opened Jorgenson's Farm Supply and will handle a complete line of Star-Hi feeds, flour, farm and garden seeds.

Winthrop, Minn.—The feed mill owned by Reo Baker was slightly damaged by fire Dec. 12 when a blow torch, being used to help start a machine, caused the blaze.

Minneota, Minn.—The Community Elevator's feed grinding department has resumed operations after a two months' shut-down during which time a large new mill for custom grinding and mixing was added.

Elmore, Minn.—The Elmore Feed Mill operated by Guy Thompson has been purchased by the Apple River Milling Co., feed division of King Midas Flour Mills, Minneapolis. Alfred Ihle is manager for the new owners.

Olivia, Minn.—The Wm. Windhorst Lumber Co., Inc., has been organized, to deal in lumber, building materials, coal, grain and seed. Incorporators are Elsie Hammer, Little Falls, Minn., Lenora Maerts, Willmar, Minn., Flora Bondevich, Olivia, Minn.

Ellsworth, Minn.—J. M. Magee, employed in a country service capacity with the Davenport Elvtr. Co., and George Hocking, who for several years has served as elevator and stockman at the company's local plant, recently resigned from their positions.

Winona, Minn.—Frank J. Allen has been elected vice-pres. of the Bay State Milling Co., succeeding the late H. C. Garvin. Mr. Allen, who has been sec'y of the company, will continue as general manager and a director. H. A. LaBeree has been elected sec'y and a director.

Gluek, Minn.—The Cargill, Inc., \$60,000 elevator constructed from an old elevator which was moved to the site, is near completion. An annex is being built to the old building, to be used for processing and storage of grain. A power house for a 75-h.p. diesel engine also is being built.—F.E.

Winona, Minn.—H. C. Garvin, 80, for many years connected with the Northwestern Railway in the Dakotas and Minnesota, leaving its employ in 1899 when he became an incorporator of the local Bay State Milling Co., died Dec. 15. He was general manager of the milling company until 1921, and had been vice-president since.—P.J.P.

Henning, Minn.—The P. H. Gust elevator on the Soo Line right-of-way burned early Dec. 31, the fire destroying 10,000 bus. of grain. The fire started in the feed room. The elevator, built about 50 years ago, was first located on the N.P. right-of-way. Later when the Soo Line came thru here it was moved to its present location. Besides being used for grain storage, the elevator was equipped for feed grinding.

Benson, Minn.—The Farmers Exchange has remodeled its driveway and installed a new 20-ton truck scale.

Madelia, Minn.—C. S. Christensen, Sr., 87, who operated a line of country elevators for many years as the C. S. Christensen Co., and at the same time owned and operated the Madelia mill, died Dec. 28. He was the father of C. S. Christensen, Jr., representative of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. of New Ulm, in eastern Minnesota, with headquarters here.

DULUTH LETTER

W. R. McCarthy, president of the Capitol Elvtr. Co., attended the annual meeting of the National Grain Trade Council at Chicago recently and then went to Leavenworth, Kan., to enter a business men's training course at an army camp.—F.G.C.

The state department of agriculture has cautioned farmers of northeastern Minnesota to cleanse or grind wheat purchased at government storage bins before putting it to use. According to T. O. Stapleton, state seed inspector at Duluth, samples taken from a large number of cars of wheat shipped into the state for storage in government bins have shown weed content. Samples taken showed 15 varieties of weeds harmful to the soil.—F.G.C.

The com'te appointed under rule of the Duluth Board of Trade to make nominations for offices to be filled at the annual election, Jan. 19, 1943, has submitted the following: Pres., Geo. Barnum; vice pres., Kilmer S. Bagley; directors to serve three years each, Ely Salyards, W. B. Joyce, G. H. Spencer; Board of Arbitration, J. R. McCarthy, A. B. Starkey, B. T. Dinham; Board of Appeals, C. E. Fuller, Jr., W. F. Starkey, E. H. Schmacher, W. N. Totman, J. A. Bennison.—F.G.C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Hecker Products Corp., flour and cereal foods company, has changed its name to Best Food, Inc.

John D. McCaull, of the McCaull-Lyman Co., grain, is at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., attending a civilian course in army organization and procedure at the general staff school.

The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota will hold a two day meeting Feb. 16 and 17. Sec'y A. F. Nelson has instructed each member elevator that only the manager and one director is to attend.

Harry A. Bullis was elected president of General Mills, Inc., succeeding Donald D. Davis who resigned to devote full time to his work with the war production board at Washington. L. N. Perrin was elected executive vice-pres., and also chosen as a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of G. Tracy Vought.

All entertainment, banquets and frills will be eliminated from the annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota at the Radisson Hotel Feb. 16 and 17. Efforts are being made to secure a speaker of national prominence for the program now being formed. Only business essential to the elevators will be considered.

The directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution, effective Jan. 2, 1943, and continuing for the duration of the war, that the market session of the Exchange be recessed each day at 11 o'clock a. m. for one minute, to permit members to engage in silent prayer for Victory and Peace; and that the members be requested to stand at attention and face the Flag in the trading room when the gong sounds to signal this minute of prayer, and to remain standing until the gong sounds again.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Charles T. Silverson of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, was elected president of the Southern Minnesota Mills, organization of flour millers, at the annual meeting held here Dec. 17. Other officers named were John Dengler, Red Wing, vice-pres., Martin F. Smith, Minneapolis, sec'y-treas.—P.J.P.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has reversed the decision by Judge Hall of Red Wing, who allowed A. M. Joyce, attorney of South St. Paul, to deduct \$575 from the claim of the State Bank of Madison, on the allegation that it was due him for the failure of the bank to sell storage tickets that Joyce had delivered to the bank as security for a loan. The Supreme Court held Joyce was not entitled to the deduction, and is required to pay the judgment of \$374, plus \$575.

MISSOURI

Wheaton, Mo.—E. L. Thomas has opened a new feed store here.

Neosho, Mo.—The elevator and plant of the Neosho Milling Co. has been purchased by the local unit of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n.—P.J.P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A fire originating in a conveyor caused a serious loss in the plant of the Dannen Grain Co. early in the morning on Jan. 1.

Humansville, Mo.—Howard Harnden, formerly employed at the Ava (Mo.) Farmers Exchange, is new manager of the local Farmers Exchange—P.J.P.

Independence, Mo.—A choked elevator leg caused a fire in the elevator of the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. on Dec. 18. Sprinklers put it out with only small loss.

Green City, Mo.—The M. F. A. Mill & Elevator mill building was destroyed by fire the night of Dec. 31, that originated in hay stored in a portion of the building. Between 3,000 and 4,000 bus. of corn, three truckloads of hay, a carload of mill feed, a truckload of binder twine, 600 bus. of oats and a quantity of roofing were burned. George Sparks is manager of the M.F.A. Mill & Elevator.—P.J.P.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—An attempted theft was frustrated recently at the Lemons Hay & Feed Co. office when R. G. Busch, manager of the feed company, alone in the office after it had closed for business, frightened away an unidentified stranger who opened the locked door by unlocking it with a key, and was surprised by Mr. Busch in the act. The man ran, chased by Mr. Busch, but escaped.—P.J.P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—New directors of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange chosen Jan. 5 include Kenneth B. Clark, C. D. Kieber, E. M. Loutch, and Fletcher Riggs for two-year terms; C. W. Gregg, for one year. Hold-over members are J. D. McKee, W. S. Geiger, C. L. Scholl and R. G. Graham. The board, in annual meeting Jan. 12, named a president and vice-president. The annual dinner for the membership was held at the St. Francis Hotel.—P.J.P.

Skidmore, Mo.—James F. Kellogg, 86, former head of the Kellogg-Huff Grain Co. of St. Joseph and father of George F. Kellogg, president of the Kellogg-Kelly Seed Co., died Dec. 28 after a brief illness. Mr. Kellogg was a native of Ohio, coming here in 1893 and engaging in the mercantile business. Twenty-three years later he organized the Kellogg-Huff Grain Co. at St. Joseph. Selling his interest in that firm in 1925, he returned to Skidmore and opened a feed and grain business which he continued to operate until his retirement about four years ago.—P.J.P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

More than 100 persons attended the annual dinner dance of the Kansas City Feed Club at the Kansas City Club Dec. 17. Corsages of paper flowers and war stamps were presented the ladies, and prizes, bundled in feed sacks with phony brands, were awarded during the evening.

The largest single quantity of corn ever received in a car on the Kansas City market was unloaded Dec. 14 at the feed plant of General Mills, Inc. The car contained 139,180 lbs. of No. 2 yellow corn. It came to Kansas City from Greenwood, Neb.

Tanner G. Stephenson, Jr., son of T. G. Stephenson, in charge of the mill feed merchandising division of the Checkerboard Elvtr. Co., has entered the pre-flight school of the U. S. Navy at Iowa City, Ia. He previously had completed his civilian pilot training at Des Moines, Ia.

James Leach has been appointed as manager of the coarse grain department of Mid-Continent Grain Co., John Stark, head of the company announced. Mr. Leach for the past five years has been associated with the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., and previously has been in the coarse grain merchandising trade for more than 10 years. The Mid-Continent Grain Co. operates the Alton Elevator of 750,000 bus. capacity. Mr. Leach is an applicant for membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Max Bates, who has been associated with the coarse grain merchandising department of the Continental Grain Co., resigned, effective Dec. 31, and has joined E. L. Rickel, local grain dealer. He will operate under a joint-account arrangement. Mr. Bates joined the Continental Grain Co. 7 years ago, first as office manager and for the past two years has devoted his efforts to coarse grain merchandising. Previous to his association with the Continental Grain Co., he was with the Nye & Jenks Grain Co. and the successor firm, Farmers National Grain Corp., in Omaha, Neb. His experience in the trade extends over 20 years.

Kansas City, Mo.—John Stark was elected president of the Kansas City Board of Trade for 1943 in the election held Jan. 5. Other officers chosen were: E. E. Klecan, first vice-pres.; E. R. Jessen, second vice-pres. There was no contest for major offices. G. A. Johnson led the ticket for directors. Other successful candidates are: J. F. Leahy, A. D. Thomason, A. H. Fuhrman, E. C. Hoebel, Edmund Marshall. Holdover directors are: Harold J. Merrill, J. K. Christopher, Harry L. Robinson, Ray E. Larson, Stanley G. Cronin and Paul C. Trower. Directors of the Grain Clearing Co. were selected as follows: R. A. Sturtevant, H. L. Smith, W. B. Lincoln, B. J. O'Dowd. The two former will serve for two years and Mr. Lincoln for one year. Carryover directors are: T. O. O'Sullivan, Roy E. Swenson, and B. W. Young. The officers were installed Jan. 12.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

Homer F. Ziegler, 59, vice-pres. of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and a director of the company, died Dec. 30.

Miss P. C. Naylor, formerly manager of the local office of the Cereal By-Products Co., is operating a feed brokerage office under the name Commodity Service.

The St. Louis Grain Club held its annual dinner and election of officers Dec. 15. R. E. Wiese, Norris Grain Corp., was elected president; J. M. Fuller, Fuller-Woolldridge Commission Co., vice-pres.; W. B. Christian, I. M. Simon & Co., sec'y-treas. Five new members were enrolled.

GRAIN TANKS
Waterproofing Fireproofing
Unskilled labor can do it with

FARBERTITE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Briggs Bituminous Composition Company
Pier 70 North Philadelphia, Penna.

Old Man Ray B. Bowden, exec. vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, has joined the smiling grandpas, but he is not walking with a cane.

Second Lieut. Parker J. Matthews, 23, pilot, son of Joseph R. Matthews, chairman of the board of the National Oats Co., was reported killed in the crash of a bomber Dec. 4, in the Gulf of Mexico, during a routine flight. He was a brother of J. Garnett Matthews, vice-pres. and treasurer of National Oats Co., and manager of the East St. Louis, Ill., plant.

Chester H. Williamson, president of C. H. Williamson & Co., was nominated for president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange in the formal report of the nominating com'te. Without an opposition slate, the nomination is tantamount to election. Oliver H. Schwarz was named first vice-pres. by the nominating com'te and L. Busch, second vice-pres. Directors nominated for two years were: H. R. Diercks, R. J. Huettman and R. E. Nye. The voting will be held on Jan. 14.

MONTANA

Great Fall, Mont.—Ole Gunderson, state representative, has been elected a director of the National Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n.

Conrad, Mont.—The Equity Co-op. Elevator is adding a 22 x 28 ft. x 30 ft. high addition to its elevator to house a new cleaner and other machinery, and provide added storage capacity of 5,000 bus.

Conrad, Mont.—Alvin S. Erickson has disposed of the Oliver line of implements agency to Glen Kellogg and R. W. Kirkpatrick, proprietors of the Dependable Elvtr. Co. and has closed out the Erickson Trading Co. here.

Bozeman, Mont.—David Vogel, 57, superintendent of the Montana Flour Mills Co. who was injured Dec. 5 when the truck he was driving was struck by a Northern Pacific freight train, is recovering at the Deaconess Hospital. His injuries included scalp wounds, a fractured right shoulder and broken ribs.

NEBRASKA

Merna, Neb.—The John R. Jiridon elevator opened for business Dec. 15, with J. M. Gibson of Morrill as manager.

Humboldt, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. reported a recent electrical breakdown loss. Damage to the motor was considerable.

Crete, Neb.—Fred Mair, 86, employed at Crete Mills from 1881 until his retirement in 1933, died at his home Dec. 22.—P.J.P.

Cozad, Neb.—The Allied Mills entertained the 38 employees of the company at a Christmas dinner at Hap's Cafe the evening of Dec. 18.

Helvey, Neb.—Harold Ebke is new manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator, succeeding Edward Hansen who resigned and has moved to Palmyra.

David City, Neb.—Amos H. Aden, 80, former grain dealer here and at Havelock and Waverly, died Dec. 18 at his home following an extended illness.

Marquette, Neb.—Ray M. Guilford, who has been manager of the Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator for 12 years, has been appointed postmaster for the local office.

Wymore, Neb.—A leak in the gas furnace at the Black Bros. Flour Mills Jan. 4 was responsible for several employees becoming ill, fumes having entered the hot air pipes.

Dalton, Neb.—An overhead bin in the Dalton Co-op. Society's grain elevator burst, recently, dumping approximately two carloads of wheat in the driveway and on the ground. The northeast corner of the elevator broke away after the bin collapsed and will require extensive repairs.

Falls City, Neb.—At the close of business Dec. 31 the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. brokerage office here closed. Loss of men to the armed forces and defense plants was given as the cause.—P. J. P.

Breslau, Neb.—William S. McCullough, 83, a native of Pennsylvania but who spent most of his life in northeast Nebraska where he operated several grain elevators and lumber yards, died at his home here Jan. 3.

Alexandria, Neb.—The new elevator for the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. is practically completed. The approaches are being graded and general clean-up is in progress before the elevator is placed in operation.

Motala (Minden p.o.), Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. has leased the local elevator, closed recently when L. E. Nelson, mgr., resigned. The local organization completed, the elevator opened for business Jan. 4.

Plymouth, Neb.—Louis Pimper, who has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator for over 21 years, recently resigned to retire from active business life. A. B. Wells was named to succeed him, taking up his new duties Jan. 11.

OMAHA LETTER

The 1943 barley conference sponsored by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n will be held at the Omaha Grain Exchange Jan. 15, Glenn Ledioyt, field sec'y for the ass'n, announced.

J. C. Nijdam, formerly manager of the Continental Grain Co. branch at Vancouver, B. C., has been made manager of the local branch, succeeding Michael Fribourg who is returning to the Continental office at New York.

The Miller Cereal Mill has established an annuity retirement plan for employees that will enable more than 100 workers to go into voluntary retirement at 65. In a few cases, where the employee is past the age limit, the retirement has been fixed at 70 years.

James B. Adams, 81, the oldest cash grain man in Omaha, died Jan. 2. Mr. Adams' first position in the grain business was in 1882 as bookkeeper for the Crowell Lumber & Grain Co. He managed their lumber department for the general office until 1912 when he opened the J. B. Adams Grain Co. in Omaha. His business was discontinued following his critical illness.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Charles M. Cox, founder and president of the Charles M. Cox Co., was honor guest at a celebration arranged by his company on the occasion of his 83rd birthday anniversary Dec. 18. Open house was held in the company headquarters in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange Bldg. where his many friends in the industry called to extend congratulations.

NEW YORK

New Woodstock, N. Y.—A small electrical fire occurred Dec. 4, in the plant of R. S. Wetzel.

New York, N. Y.—Dr. Theodore Sedlmayr, for many years vice-pres. in charge of research of Standard Brands, Inc., was elected vice-pres. in charge of manufacture, purchasing and traffic, and as director. Chester A. Barth was elected vice-pres. and general sales manager. He formerly was regional manager of the company's Pacific Coast area. Philip H. Lord, formerly Philadelphia regional manager, was appointed field sales manager.

New York, N. Y.—The annual Christmas bonus presented the 125 employees of the Produce Exchange was cut 50 per cent this year, a half-week's salary being presented instead of a full week's pay as has been the custom. J. H. McNair of H. J. Greenbank & Co. was Christmas chairman this year. Beside the large brilliantly decorated Christmas tree in the Exchange chamber hung a service flag bearing 45 stars, two of which are gold.

Buffalo, N. Y.—For his help in recruiting the Navy's construction battalions, the Seabees, Thomas C. O'Brien, vice-pres. of the Superior Grain Corp., has received an award of merit signed by Rear Admiral Ben Morell of the navy's civil engineer corps. Mr. O'Brien was active in arranging meetings between Navy representatives and waterfront union leaders in the recent drive in Buffalo for the enlistment of construction battalions.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo, N. D.—Lewis F. Hogeson, 80, retired grain buyer, farmer and postmaster, died Jan. 1.—P. J. P.

Ypsilanti, N. D.—Peter A. Hogden, member of the first Ypsilanti elevator company, died recently at Jamestown hospital.

Umbria (Mylo p.o.), N. D.—Tony Dexheimer is local grain buyer for the O. & M. Elvtr. Co., and has moved his family here from Velva.

Hettinger, N. D.—The Equity Elevator has recently completed its second wheat storage bin, this one of 22,000 bus. capacity. The bin is being filled rapidly.

Mott, N. D.—Construction of the 50,000-bu. 8-bin addition to the Mott Equity Elevator is more than 75 per cent complete, A. M. Bannon, mgr., reported.—F. E.

Park River, N. D.—John Fiddler, 22, was sentenced to the state penitentiary for two years when he pleaded guilty to charges of burglary of the Farmers Union elevator and to stealing an automobile.

OHIO

Oak Harbor, O.—The alfalfa meal plant of the Hayward Corp. was destroyed by fire recently.

Middle Point, O.—The Middle Point Equity Exchange Co. contemplates putting in a new grain cleaner.

Utica, O.—The Branstool elevator property which was sold at sheriff's sale recently in Newark, was bought for \$8,000 by Lewis Branstool, one of the heirs of George Branstool, deceased, and present manager of the elevator.

Williamstown, O.—Burglars entered the Farm Service Center and Farm Buro Elevator recently, prying open the money box at the elevator from which \$5 in cash was stolen. An unsuccessful attempt was made to open the safe at the Farm Service Center.

London, O.—L. R. Watts, 77, head of L. R. Watts Elvtr. Co., passed away unexpectedly Saturday, Jan. 9. Mr. Watts operated a 40,000-bu. elevator here for many years; was a director in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and a prominent leader in the Ohio country trade.—R. P. Reid.

Cincinnati, O.—The Board of Directors of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc., at its organization meeting held Dec. 30 elected the following officers for the year 1943: Robert Lee Early, pres.; Albert A. Heile, first vice-pres.; Roger Drackett, second vice-pres.; R. A. Ziegler, sec'y; R. E. Rife, treas.—Dom. J. Schuh, gen'l mgr.

Chardon, O.—The Geauga County Farm Buro has purchased the coal and feed business and building operated by C. H. King for over 50 years. It will be a branch of the Burton organization and become headquarters for Lake and Geauga co-operative sales, W. A. Dietrich, mgr., stated. New machinery will be installed and several lines of merchandise added.

Middle Point, O.—The feed grinding plant built by the Odenweller Milling Co. is practically completed and will be in operation soon. The plant is on the company's elevator lot on which it is planning to build a modern elevator to replace the one recently destroyed by fire, as soon as material and equipment can be obtained. The feed grinding unit will then be annexed to the elevator structure.

Columbus, O.—Stanley E. Laybourne, 54, in charge of feed control work in Ohio, died Dec. 14 in a local hospital as a result of an attack of acute indigestion. Mr. Laybourne was chief of the division of plant industry, Ohio department of agriculture. He was an active member of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials and served on the state relations com'te of that organization.

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One-minute Moist-
ure Tester

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R. P. REID, Circleville, Ohio
Representing Seedburo Equipment Co.

Toledo, O.—Milton H. Faulring, manager of the local plant of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., was reelected as president of the Toledo Board of Trade at the annual election Jan. 6. Other officers elected were John H. Bailey, manager of the National Milling branch of the National Biscuit Co., first vice-pres.; H. R. DeVore of H. W. DeVore & Co., second vice-pres.; P. M. Barnes, treas.; A. E. Schultz, who was re-elected sec'y for the 12th consecutive year.

St. Bernard, O.—Dr. Heinz Co., feed manufacturer, has moved into a new and larger plant here. This is the third expansion the company has made since 1940. The new plant has 25,000 sq. ft. of manufacturing space, and excellent storage and railroad facilities with an eight-car switch. Convenient trucking facilities are included. In addition to its main plant the company operates smaller units at Good Hope and Bowersville, O.; Richland, Ind., and Lexington and Washington, Ky.

Middle Point, O.—I have disposed of all my grain elevators and we are giving our entire attention to the wholesale buying and shipping of hay in carload lots to eastern and southern states. My two sons, J. K. Pollock, is buyer and C. A. Pollock is bookkeeper, and I am sales manager. We are having an excellent hay business, could double our shipments but the shortage of labor to operate presses is causing much delay in the movement of our crop in N. W. Ohio, S. Michigan and E. Indiana. We have had a good year, and business is better than last year. I am enjoying good health and read GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL every month.—H. G. Pollock, Pollock Grain Co.

OKLAHOMA

Quapaw, Okla.—Earl Creek has opened a feed store here.

Bristow, Okla.—Elmer Rake has started operation of a feed mill.

Seminole, Okla.—Troy G. Harber has purchased the Farmers Feed & Produce Store.

Selman, Okla.—A. R. Shelton has been named manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. elevator.

Lovedale (Selman p.o.), Okla.—Russell Willis has been named head of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Hardeman-King Co. sustained an electrical breakdown in a 50 h.p. motor recently.

Okeene, Okla.—Matt Brown is new manager of the Blackwell Mill & Elevator Co. elevator, succeeding J. W. Davis of Isabella.

Enid, Okla.—Lieut. Walter L. Straus, formerly with the Uhlmann Grain Co., and Miss Genevieve Morgan, were married recently.

Durant, Okla.—Stockholders of the Durant Milling Co. have been voted the regular four per cent semi-annual dividend, C. W. Wharton, mgr., stated.

Vinita, Okla.—T. F. Lonergan, widely known in the grain business and for 15 years a city councilman, died here Dec. 20 after a long illness.—P.J.P.

Madill, Okla.—W. Paul Nell, farmer and peanut buyer, has purchased the Castleberry feed store and the Castleberry feed mill from O. F. Castleberry. Mr. Castleberry will continue to operate the feed business for Mr. Nell as the W. P. Nell Feed & Seed Store.

Ardmore, Okla.—T. J. Underwood was reelected president and general manager of the Ardmore Milling Co. at the recent annual meeting. Other officers elected to succeed themselves were: E. G. Ball, vice-pres.; W. M. Gwyn, sec'y-treas. In addition to flour and corn meal the mill does an extensive business in poultry feeds, dairy feeds, stock feeds and field seeds.—P.J.P.



This year the tide of war must turn.

This year, all over the world, America fights.

Our farms and factories must produce as never before.

There must be food in quantity—and ships, planes, tanks and guns in numbers to outmatch the world.

And all these things must get to where they're needed—swiftly, on time, without fail or falter.

The railroads have a part in that job—a big part.

They accept it.

They could do with more en-

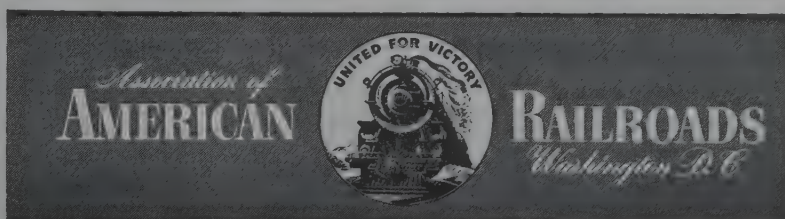
gines, more cars, more everything when materials can be spared for them.

Until then and after, railroads and railroad men will continue to work as they never worked before to get the big job done.

The guiding rule of our lives—and of yours—must be right of way for the U.S.A.

"It is now estimated that the railroads are moving well over a million troops a month. This is war movement, and must come first... Pleasure travelers crowding into passenger train seats may easily deprive a soldier or an essential traveler, who must board a train at the last minute, of necessary accommodation."

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, Director
Office of Defense Transportation



Buffalo, Okla.—E. J. Walcher was re-named manager of the local Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting. A. R. Shelton was named manager of the elevator at Selman and Russell Wills manager at Love-dale.

Pryor, Okla.—The Pryor Lumber & Grain Co. has moved into its newly constructed quarters just east of the large grain elevator and feed mill. The new store and office building is built of buff brick tile, is 32 ft. deep and has a frontage of 1128 ft. on Mill St. The 40-ton scale has been moved from the old building to the new location. As soon as materials are available, the present sheet iron lumber shed will be replaced by a shed 228 ft. long built of the same buff brick tile as the store and office. A warehouse 228 ft. long has been constructed recently on the back of the property along the railroad track. A railroad switch was moved several feet east so that cars may be unloaded directly into the large warehouse. O. J. Borum, manager, stated the old building will be re-modeled.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—Terminal Flour Mills Co. moved into its new offices in the Lewis Bldg., Jan. 1.

Tacoma, Wash.—John B. Armstrong, 83, former district manager of the Sperry Flour Co. here, died recently at his home at Clover Park.

Portland, Ore.—Old System Milling Co., pioneer feed mill, was totally destroyed by fire Jan. 7. Included in the loss were 200 tons of grain, a quantity of codfish oil and four motor trucks.—F.K.H.

Astoria, Ore.—A new hay crop, lotus major, has been developed by the Astor experiment station for coastal Oregon. The new crop grows well in acid soil, where alfalfa does not thrive, chokes weeds and ferns and enriches the soil also. It will grow for years in undiminished vigor without replanting.—P.J.P.

St. Helens, Ore.—E. H. Klahr, manager of the lower Columbia Co-operative feed store, advises that in event the flour mills of the area close, it would be several weeks before normal feeding practices could be resumed, even if price adjustment were made, that would permit flour manufacturers to start their plants again.—F.K.H.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Leonard Herres has purchased the feed business of C. G. Shawen and will continue a retail store there in conjunction with his feed and warehouse business on First St. Mr. Shawen, who had conducted the seed and feed business for 39 years, quit the business because of impaired health. Mr. Herres will continue to grind and mix Pataha Valley brands of feeds.

Pleasant View (Prescott p. o.), Wash.—Injuries received in a construction accident at the Walla Walla Grain Growers elevator Dec. 17 caused the death in hospital later of Paul Bernard Hathway, 33, an employee of the grain company, and Albert Martin Thomas, 60, and serious injury of William Brant. The men tumbled from a scaffolding which collapsed 60 ft. up the side of the elevator.

Portland, Ore.—At a meeting of the directors of Albers Milling Co. in Seattle, Arthur P. Herold was elected president. Albert M. Ghoramley, retiring president of the company and also vice-pres. of its parent institution, the Carnation Co., continues on the Albers board of directors. Active management of the Albers concern in recent years has been under the direction of Mr. Herold as vice-president. Previously he had served in an executive capacity in the sales department of the Carnation Co. The Albers Milling Co. was merged with Carnation Co. in 1929. It now operates plants in Portland, Seattle, Oakland and Los Angeles.—F.K.H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Schuyler, Pa.—The mill building and contents owned by M. E. Herr were destroyed by fire on Dec. 31.

Fredonia, Pa.—George A. Freyermuth, 63, founder and president of the Freyermuth Mills, an extensive line of flour and feed mills, died unexpectedly of a heart attack Dec. 21, while in his mill at Sandy Lake. Mr. Freyermuth started in the flour and feed business here in 1923 and subsequently acquired mills at Sandy Lake, Franklin, Grove City, Hadley, Cochran, Atlantic and Greenville, all of which are in operation. Interment was at Cochran.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Farmer, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been dissolved.

Milbank, S. D.—Glen Torkelson has opened a produce, feed and seed business here.

Turton, S. D.—Clifford Remily of Doland is new manager of the Peavey Elvtrs. elevator.

Andover, S. D.—Archie Flanders, 54, manager of a local elevator for many years before moving to Wilmot, died recently.

Vayland, S. D.—Lloyd Stoa, who has been manager of the Peavey Elevators here for several years, has moved to Aberdeen.

Madison, S. D.—Miss Hermina Weiss resigned as bookkeeper of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. after 22 years in the position, and has moved to California.

Kenmare, S. D.—A new high-capacity grain cleaner has been installed at the Larsen Feed & Seed Co. plant. A new feed mixer recently was installed by the firm.

Geddes, S. D.—Lou Penning, formerly second man for the Quaker Oats Co. at Scotland, S. D., has been transferred here as manager of the company's local elevator.

Kimball, S. D.—George W. Bray, 76, former grain dealer here and in Sioux Falls, died recently at a nursing home at Sioux Falls, after two years' illness.—P.J.P.

Madison, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently authorized the purchase of \$18,000 worth of war bonds, bringing the total of these bonds held by the company to \$20,000.

Wilmot, S. D.—Robert Flanders, manager of the Miller Elvtr. Co. elevator at Collis, Minn., has been transferred here to take charge of the company's elevator in the place of his father, A. S. Flanders, who died recently. His father was manager of an elevator at Andover, S. D. before coming here.—F.E.

Toronto, S. D.—New managers have been named by two elevators here. Julius Graving is manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding Ole Jerde, who died several weeks ago. Arnold Hofland has been selected as manager of the Brown Elvtr. Co. elevator to succeed John Hofstad who resigned.—F.E.

SOUTHEAST

Blueville, W. Va.—Roy Herbert Mason, 65, feed broker, died of a heart attack Dec. 24 at his home in Grafton, W. Va.

Birmingham, Ala.—A temporary injunction was granted by the State Supreme Court prohibiting J. P. Mudd from voting \$15,000 worth of preferred stock received in settlement of a suit in which he sought among other things to prevent his brother-in-law, Edward Wilkinson, Jr., from serving as president of the Western Grain Co. The injunction petition was filed by Sterling Lanier III, Grace Wilkinson Lanier III, and Elizabeth Wilkinson Lanier II, grandchildren of Edward Wilkinson, Sr., late founder and president of the grain company. The petitioners contended if Mudd was permitted to vote the stock, he would have control of the grain company and that their interests in the Wilkinson estate might be jeopardized.

Huntington, W. Va.—Leonard Harry Weatherall, 89, one-time owner and operator of the Albine flour mill here, died Dec. 17.

Richmond, Va.—Acquisition of additional storage space for soybeans by the Carter-Venable Co. will permit the resumption of the company's practice of storing soybeans for the federal government. An official pointed out that the new storage space at 1213 East Cary St. will be open on Jan. 15 to receive soybeans for storage.—G.E.T.

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS LETTER

Harry B. McCoy, of Humphreys-Godwin & Co., was unanimously named to serve another year as president of the Memphis Merchants Exchange. Fred Heckle, of Heckle Bros., feed and grain brokers, was renominated for vice-pres.

James B. McGinnis, for 25 years sec'y of the Memphis Merchants Exchange, has resigned and accepted a position as traffic manager for the QO Chemical Co. branch now being constructed here for production of furfural, one of the important bases of synthetic rubber.

The Pfeffer Rice Milling Co., of Houston, Tex., has extended its milling activity to the Mid-South territory with the purchase of the four-story mill and one-story warehouse at Railroad and Prospect, formerly owned by the Standard Rice Co., Inc. The mill and warehouse are situated on a 4.11 acre tract. Pfeffer is expected to start operations of the mill at once. F. R. Zimmerman, who operated the mill 12 years for the Standard Co., has returned from Houston to serve as superintendent. M. E. Maule of Houston is president of the Pfeffer Co.—J. H. G.

TEXAS

Saginaw, Tex.—A dust explosion in a screenings bin did considerable damage in the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mill on Dec. 24.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Traders Oil Mill Co. is building a large seed house, using material obtained by dismantling a seed house at another point.

Houston, Tex.—E. J. Block, formerly with the Texas Star Flour Mills, Galveston, and recently ass't general manager of the Josey-Miller Co., Beaumont, Tex., is now associated with Felix Meyer & Co. as their sales manager.

WISCONSIN

Lone Rock, Wis.—Mark Lind is installing machinery for a modern feed mill. Equipment includes a sheller, feed grinder and mixer.

Medford, Wis.—The Medford Co-operative Store has added four storage bins to its feed department and will install a hammer mill and feed mixer.

New Glarus, Wis.—K. F. Mueller has resigned as manager of the New Glarus Feed & Fuel Co. and will devote his time to his hybrid seed business.

Green Bay, Wis.—Plans are being made for the rebuilding of the warehouse recently damaged by fire, by the C. M., St. P. & P. R. R. The lease of the building is Johnson Olson Grain Co., Minneapolis.—F. E.

Lake Mills, Wis.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Currie observed their golden wedding anniversary on Christmas day at their home at Hooper's Mill where they have lived since 1916. Mr. Currie has spent 58 years of his life making flour.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Directors of the Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co. have declared a dividend of 20c a share on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 30c a share on the preferred stock, both payable Feb. 1 on stock of record Jan. 15.—H. C. B.

Supply Trade

Minneapolis, Minn.—Hart-Carter Co. remembered its friends during the holidays with a filler for its well known desk calendar, and a handy metal cornered pocket note book.

Rutland, Vt.—H. W. Hem, widely known scale expert, for many years with the Strait Scale Co., and later chief engineer with Toledo Scale Co., has received the appointment of research director with Howe Scale Co.

Seattle, Wash.—Lee Cohn, proprietor of the Northern Sack Co., and Ernest and Joseph Fahn, operators of the Sacramento Bag Co., have admitted selling second hand burlap sacks over the ceiling prices fixed by the Office of Price Administration.—F.K.H.

Steinitz Moisture Testers were recently purchased by the following Ohio firms: Edon Farmers Coop. Ass'n, Edon; Wren Milling Co., Wren; Superior Hay & Grain Co., Montpelier; Dowd Grain Co., Cecil, and Williams Co. Farm Bureau Coop Ass'n, Montpelier.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—J. H. Davis of the H. C. Davis Mill Machinery is passing out cigars celebrating the birth of Jack, Jr., on Jan. 4, assuring a partner for 5-year-old Ramsey. Grandpappy H. C. Davis is justifiably proud of this third generation crew.

Washington, D. C.—The Hand Truck Advisory Committee held a meeting with officials of the W.P.B. recently and it was agreed that producers should be made aware of the need for making repair parts for trucks already in use rather than manufacturing new ones.

Washington, D. C.—The W.P.B. on Jan. 8 authorized the 12 regional directors to approve individual preference ratings for emergency repair up to and including AA-1. The 110 district offices are authorized to issue ratings for emergency repair up to and including AA-2.

Washington, D. C.—A new list dated Dec. 21 of controlled materials has been issued by the W.P.B. as a guide in applying for controlled materials. Class B products include conveyors, dust collectors, construction machinery, electrical generator sets, transformers, capacitors, scales and balances and hardware.

By an amendment of Priorities Regulation No. 1, issued Dec. 30 by the War Production Board, persons who have purchased material with the assistance of preference ratings may, under certain circumstances, sell it or make use of it for purposes other than the one for which it was originally obtained. In case an owner is not able to use or dispose of material in any of the prescribed ways, he may file a report with his WPB regional office, which will assist in redistribution of his property.

Washington, D. C.—All purchasers desiring new motors must certify to the motor manufacturer from whom they are ordering that they have no idle motor in their possession which can be adapted; that they have attempted to obtain a used motor from at least three dealers; that the motor is not being purchased for replacement purposes; and that it is required for immediate use. The purchase of replacement motors requires specific approval by the War Production Board, granted only when repairing is impossible and used equipment unobtainable.

Washington, D. C.—Manufacturers who will operate under C.M.P. have no cause for uneasiness on the amount of paper work to be required of them before allotments of material for the second quarter of 1943 are made under the new controlled materials plan. No prime contractor should submit a bill of materials unless specifically requested to do so by his source of allotment, that is, a claimant agency, the appropriate W.P.B. industry division or another contractor.—Harold Boeschstein, director, W.P.B., C.M.P. Division.

Restriction on Roofing and Siding

The W.P.B. has made the following restrictions on roofing and siding:

No person shall manufacture any iron or steel into roofing and siding except:

(ii) For delivery on a preference rating of AA-5 or higher assigned by a PD-3A preference rating certificate or by a preference rating order in the P-19 series; or

(iii) For defense housing, to the extent specified in the Defense Housing Critical List; or

(vi) For delivery to an ultimate purchaser for maintenance and repair purposes regardless of rating. With respect to this paragraph (e)

(1) (vi), no person may manufacture from May 5, 1942 to Dec. 31, 1942, more than 20 percent of the roofing and siding made by him from iron or steel during the calendar year 1940; or in the calendar year 1943 or any subsequent calendar year, more than 25 percent of the roofing and siding made by him from iron or steel, during the calendar year 1940.

Any person manufacturing or selling any such roofing or siding may rely on the certificate of his customer that such roofing or siding will only be sold or used as permitted by paragraph (e) (1).

Deposits on Used Bags

The O.P.A. in completely reissuing its regulation on second hand bags states that the seller of a commodity might require a deposit for a container in which a commodity is packaged in any of the following situations:

- (1) If he required a deposit during the "base period" of the regulation applicable to the commodity packaged therein; or
- (2) If the customer during such base period customarily returned the container even though no deposit was charged; or
- (3) If, in a case where no deposit charge was made during the base period and it was not customary to return the container, the price of the packaged commodity is reduced by an amount which is at least the equivalent of the value of the container after emptying.

The deposit charge must not, however, be excessive. Whether it is excessive will depend upon the circumstances in each case. In short the deposit charge must be designed to induce return and must be set at a level fixed with reference to the need for return.

Kill the Rat

Experts claim 1942-43 winter season to be a rat season, with far more than a normal number of the rodents digging in around and under granaries, elevators, and warehouses.

Peak rat years come at three to five-year intervals. The cycle has reached its peak again with warehouses well filled with grain for the hungry horde.

Getting rid of rats is a matter of wits. Poisons, traps, or fumigants will do the trick. Red squill powder, or baits are on hand at many elevators. Calcium cyanide will kill rats in burrows, or under concrete floors. Snap traps, kept baited, are effective where the numbers of the rodents are small.

At any rate, faced with rationing of food as we are, we cannot afford to feed rats.

Washington, D. C.—Persons who have purchased material with the assistance of preference ratings may, under certain circumstances, sell it or make use of it for purposes other than the one for which it was originally obtained. The W.P.B. on Dec. 30 amended Regulation No. 1 to permit the owner of the material to fill purchase orders placed with him which bear a rating of AA-5 or higher, use it for his own needs if he has a rating of AA-5 or higher, or redeliver the material to the person from whom purchased.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8¾ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

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Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.00, plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals

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327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Field Seeds

Knoxville, Ia.—George Bassett has removed his seed store to a new location.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its annual convention here June 23-25.

Compton, Cal.—Germain's, a Los Angeles seed and plant company, has taken a long-term lease on retail quarters it has established here.

Fargo, N. D.—Oscar Rehn, 67, prominent employe of the Interstate Seed & Grain Co. for many years, died of heart disease Christmas day.—P.J.P.

Ames, Ia.—Iowa State College reports that the state produced more than 600,000 bus. of certified Boone, Tama, and Marion, seed oats in 1942 for 1943 planting.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Joe Young, associated for 19 years with a local seed firm, opened his own store on Jan. 1, to retail field seeds, garden seeds, and hybrid corn.

Cleveland, O.—C. E. Kendel, veteran treasurer of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, who suffered a heart attack late last month, is reported making good recovery.

Shenandoah, Ia.—The 300 employes of the Earl E. May Seed Co. held their annual Christmas party in the seed house Dec. 24, where each received a turkey as a Christmas present.

Hemp seed will be purchased by the C.C.C. at \$10 a bushel, which is \$2 more than in 1942, when 300,000 bus. was produced. For 1943 the production of seed is expected to be 500,000 bus.

Urbana, Ill.—A preliminary list of growers of soybean seed eligible for certification has been issued by the Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n having headquarters in the Urbana-Lincoln Hotel.

Breckenridge, N. D.—George Jorgenson, is manager-owner of Jorgenson's Farm Supply Store, new business venture carrying a complete line of seed corn, field seeds, poultry and livestock feeds.

Watertown, S. D.—At the Northeastern South Dakota grain show Jan. 23 to 30, a leading feature Jan. 27 will be a seed clinic by Henry Putnam, sec'y of the Northwestern Crop Improvement Ass'n, Minneapolis.

Clinton, Ia.—W. Atlee Burpee Seed Co. opened its new western division seed plant with a banquet for visiting company officials, addressed by David Burpee, on Jan. 8, and open house at the plant, with numerous seed exhibits, on Jan. 9.

Lafayette, Ind.—The annual corn, grain, soybean, and 4-H Club show to be held during the Agricultural Conference at Purdue University Jan. 11-13, will feature certified seeds, says K. E. Beeson, extension agronomist, and sec'y of the sponsoring Indiana Corn Growers Ass'n.

Fargo, N. D.—The North Dakota Seedsmen's Ass'n held its annual convention in the Gardner hotel, Dec. 19, and re-elected Joseph M. Heisler, president, and Frank Novacheck, Moorhead, sec'y-treasurer. Speakers: Lloyd Hanson on the Russian Seed Relief Program, with a plea for cooperation by seedsmen; and R. C. Norcross on the prospective winter pure seed show at Valley City, N. D., where he looked for bigger and better seed displays.

New York, N. Y.—Laurence I. Radway, son of Fred Radway of I. L. Radway Seed Co., was married to Miss Elizabeth Jane O'Leary on Dec. 26. Marriage was at Auburndale, Mass. The happy couple will live in Cambridge, Mass.

Chicago, Ill.—Its executive com'te has set meeting dates for the annual convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n for June 28-30, in the Palmer House, Chicago. The program will be strictly business. Entertainment is reported to have been eliminated from the proposed program.

Moscow, Ida.—Joseph Zeb, leading Palouse country pea grower, and national figure passed away of a heart attack Oct. 31, at the age of 54. Joe Zeb was founder and owner of the Moscow-Idaho Seed Co., got his start when he opened a restaurant in Spokane featuring split-pea soup, and then set out to increase the supply of peas.

Holdrege, Neb.—The Holdrege Seed & Farm Supply Co. has been awarded a contract to furnish 66,000 lbs. of western wheat grass seed for the U. S. Naval ammunition depot at Hastings. It previously furnished seed for the Satellite bases at Fairmont, Harvard and Bruning.

New York, N. Y.—The British War Relief Society has undertaken a \$50,000 campaign to purchase vegetable seeds for British victory gardens. First donation was \$10 from Roland Young, British-born actor, which is expected to purchase 10 assortments of seed sufficient to grow vegetables enough for 10 British families for one year.

Sioux City, Ia.—President Roosevelt has signed into law H. R. 6016 directing the federal treasurer to pay \$140 to the Michael-Leonard Seed Co. The sum represents freight charges incurred by the company for reshipment of smooth brome grass seed which was denied entry into the U. S. Sept. 29, 1938, at Noyes, Minn.

Hartington, Neb.—Art Arens, hybrid seed corn grower, and owner of the Star Elevator, has purchased the 200 bbl. Great Northern Mills of Carlson Bros. He has announced plans to remodel the mill into a hybrid seed corn processing plant, and a feed grinding and mixing plant. The mill was built in 1903 by John K. Johnson, and Frank and Ed Carlson.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee received 9,646,956 lbs. timothy seed, 1,885,586 lbs. clover seed, and 353,200 bus. flax seed in 1942, compared with 5,511,150 lbs., 2,399,695 lbs., and 696,410 bus., respectively, in 1941. Shipments were 3,826,411 lbs. timothy seed, and 2,873,563 lbs. clover seed, compared with 3,446,772 and 2,281,517 lbs., respectively.—Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, H. A. Plumb, sec'y.

Camargo, Ill.—Fire broke out in the plant of the G. L. Gates Seed Co. Dec. 22 and the building and its contents burned to the ground. The building was 146 ft. long, 84 ft. wide, two stories high, and held considerable seed cleaning, grading, and treating equipment in addition to warehouse stocks of 20,000 bus. of hybrid seed corn. The loss was held to one building, and is believed covered by insurance.

Chickasha, Okla.—The Quality Seed Co. held open house in its 75-ft. front store building Dec. 19, at which Manager Henry Ross showed visitors new cleaning machinery he has installed to expand his service.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Albert H. Guttman, 79, head of the Manitowoc Seed Co., which he organized nearly 40 years ago, passed away from a heart attack Dec. 14. He had been in good health until the morning of the day he died. Mr. Guttman was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, served for a time as principal of the Third Ward high school, was a member of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

Washington, D. C.—Carrying charges will be paid by the FSCC on all seeds remaining unordered on Dec. 31, 1942, or on the date stated by the vendor in the offer as earliest date of delivery, whichever is the later date, at the rate, per day, of 0.03 per cent of the contract price per pound of each item beginning on the day following the applicable date and ending on the day preceding the actual date of delivery.—U.S.D.A.

Fowler, Ind.—Damage amounting to \$8,000 was suffered by the Chavis Seed Co. Dec. 17 when fire broke out in its two-story cement block building. Damage was held to wood furnishings, plus water damage to clover and hybrid corn seed, by local firemen in an hour's fight. Insurance is believed to have covered the loss of the clover seed and about 700 bus. of hybrid seed corn. Damage to facilities was estimated at \$2,000.

San Francisco, Cal.—The regular quarterly meeting of the California Seed Council approved com'te recommendations for amendments to the seed labeling provisions of the California Agricultural Code. Two new delegates appeared, E. W. Everett, regional supervisor of agricultural education, San Jose State College, for the California Agricultural Teachers Ass'n, and Earle Humphries, Los Angeles, for the California Seedsmen's Ass'n.

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

University Farm, Minn.—The Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n will hold its annual state seed show at the University during Farm & Home Week, Jan. 18-23. The show features a liberal premium list, and will be climaxed with naming the premier seed growers at a banquet the evening of Thursday, "Crop Improvement Day." Classes have been established for small grains, shelled hybrid seed corn, 10-ear exhibits of hybrid seed corn, soybeans, and forage crops.

Washington, D. C.—Production of grass and clover seed in Canada was given consideration at a conference Jan. 7 between delegations headed by Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Canadian minister of agriculture and Claude R. Wickard, sec'y of agriculture. It was noted that Canada was expecting to expand greatly the production of alfalfa, alsike and red clover seed. It was agreed that such a move was highly desirable, particularly in view of the growing need for such seed in the United States.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Under the amended Indiana Seed Law, the free seed testing service of the State Seed Commissioner's office at Purdue University, is available to Indiana farmers and seed dealers. In recent years this task has been of such proportions that the Seed Commissioner was forced to limit free testing to two samples per month from any individual after Jan. 1. The amendment to the seed law prohibits sale for seeding purposes of seed containing any primary noxious weed seeds, more than 1/2% of secondary weed seeds, or more than 3% of all weed seeds.—Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Edmonton, Alta.—Alberta has become Canada's leading province in production of clover, grass, and forage crop seeds, according to A. T. Sinclair, manager of the Alberta Seed Growers. He claims the province doubled its production in 1942 to turn out more than 12,000,000 lbs., and now controls more than half of the Dominion's 4,000,000 lb. crop of alfalfa seed. Alberta's heavy alfalfa seed crop is expected to make up for light crops in other provinces. Estimates place the Alberta seed crop at 5,000,000 lbs. brome grass, 2,000,000 lbs. alfalfa, 1,750,000 lbs. sweet clover, 1,500,000 lbs. timothy, 100,000 lbs. crested wheat, and 500,000 lbs. alsike clover.

Lafayette, Ind.—Indiana's champion corn and soybean growers will be honored at the annual meeting of the Indiana Corn Growers Ass'n which will be topped with a banquet Wednesday evening, Jan. 13 at the close of the Purdue Agricultural Conference. Herman Barrett, of Gibson county, has been named corn growing champion for officially measured production of 181.6 bus. per acre; and Merle E. Custer, of Grant county, has been named soybean champion for an average yield of 47.9 bus. per acre. Recognition will be given 364 corn growers who have made the "125 bus. club," and numerous county winners in corn and soybean growing contests.

Portland, Ore.—Oregon's cover crop seed program is slightly out of point in that farmers are growing about three times as much Austrian winter peas as hairy vetch. The situation is not likely to be helped next year because of hairy vetch weevil in the northern Willamette valley counties. Eastern Oregon, however, at present is largely weevil-free and hairy vetch offers a chance for making money for farmers in the irrigated counties of Crook, Deschutes, Klamath, Malheur, Baker and others. Many farmers this past year harvested 1,000 pounds of hairy vetch seed per acre, and sold it at government guaranteed price of 10c—making a gross income of \$100 per acre.—F.K.H.

The U.S.D.A. cotton control program was headed for federal imposition of marketing quotas, according to incomplete returns from voting by cotton farmers on Dec. 12. The returns from 14 of the 19 cotton states gave the control program 396,920 votes, opposed it with 58,821 votes.

Harvey H. Miller Passes On

Harvey H. Miller, 64-year-old manager of Funk Bros. Seed Co. at Bloomington, Ill., passed away Dec. 10, at the Mennonite hospital in Bloomington, from complications that set in after an emergency appendectomy two weeks earlier.

Mr. Miller was born on a dairy farm at Brome, Que., Can. His education in country schools was followed by a business course at Stanstead Wesleyan College, Stansted, Que. Then he spent several years with the first Dominion Seed Laboratory, where he acquired his outstanding and progressive interest in farm seeds, and from which he took time out to attend and graduate from Ontario's agricultural college at Guelph. Next step was 12 years with the Albert Dickinson Co. at Chicago, where he set up and operated the first complete commercial seed laboratory in the United States. Eugene Funk, Sr., hired him away from this position in 1918 to assume management of Funk Bros. Seed Co.

His knowledge of Canada's seed law and his knowledge of seeds made him an oft sought conferee in the drafting of state seed laws in this country. His educational displays fostered the beginning of college courses dealing with seeds in many states, and his interest in progressive development of potentialities was often the basis for experiments set up at state and national experiment stations for development of new crops, and new varieties.

Recognizing early the benefits of ass'n, Mr. Miller was a leader in the farm crops division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, and he served for many years as chairman of its com'te on experiment station reports.

Outstanding among his characteristic qualities as a leader was his ability to bring capable men together for their mutual benefit and for development of new projects, without himself appearing in the foreground. Many happy relationships developed from this capacity and many benefits to agriculture stemmed from the chance meetings that he arranged.

Leoti Sorghum Seed Destroyed in Nebraska

The late September freeze virtually destroyed the Leoti red sorghum seed crop in Nebraska, reports R. C. Kinch, the state's seed analyst.

State laboratory tests of 38 samples of seed have shown average germination of 33%, and only 8 of the samples germinated more than 70%. These 8 samples came from fields in the eastern part of the state.

Leoti red sorghum is recognized as an erratic seed producer in Nebraska, but has nevertheless grown to wide popularity as a forage sorghum. Its popularity received impetus a year ago with announcement that its waxy endosperm is suitable for industrial starch.

Kinch urges testing of seed, and conservation of suitable seed stocks.—P. J. P.

Louisiana Seedsmen Elect Petrus

The Louisiana Seed Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting in Baton Rouge on Dec. 21.

Principal subject discussed was loss of manpower from farm and seed industries to the armed forces, and to war industries, but no resolutions or requests followed.

Action taken was a unanimous vote to cooperate in every possible way with agricultural agencies sponsoring home garden programs on farms and in cities.

Election placed: A. Petrus, West Monroe, president; J. S. Mitchell, Natchitoches, vice president, and Lane Wilson, Shreveport, sec'y-treasurer. These officers, and J. H. Cade, and P. D. Nielsen were chosen as the executive com'te; with President Petrus as its chairman.

Rockford, Ill.—Condon Bros. have donated a shipment of 5,000 pounds of assorted seeds to Russia.



H. H. Miller, Bloomington, Ill., Deceased

Over 200 Varieties of Wheat Grown

There are 208 distinct varieties of wheat grown on farms in the United States, according to Circular No. 634, recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Eleven varieties occupy more than 1,000,000 acres each. This list includes Turkey, Black-hull, Tenmarq and Kanred among hard red winter wheats, Fultz, Fulcaster, Trumbull and Kawvale (semi-hard) in the soft red winter wheat group, and Marquis, Ceres and Thatcher in the hard red spring wheat class. Turkey is the leading variety in four states, second in eight, third in three states.

The list of soft red winter wheats includes several new varieties: Clarkan, Early Premium, Leapland, Thorne, Canawa and Wabash. The number of varieties of soft red winter wheat grown on farms is much larger than for any other class, although the old sorts are dropping out faster than new ones are being introduced, thus reducing the number.

Thirty-two varieties of hard red spring wheat are reported, Thatcher is the leading variety, having increased from only a small acreage in 1934 to 5,500,000 acres in 1939.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

New Rust Resistant Wheat

Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the agronomy division of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, has announced development of a new strain of Thatcher wheat which has produced 10 bus. more per acre than Thatcher, and has shown test weights averaging 2 pounds more to the bushel in 3 years of tests.

The new strain, designated now only by a number, is a back-cross of Thatcher with Hope, another strain of hard spring wheat, says Dr. Hayes. The new strain retains the desirable characteristics of Thatcher, but adds from Hope a strong resistance to leaf rust.

In rod-row trials the last three seasons, Thatcher grown at University Farm, and at three substations, averaged 24.5 bus. per acre, and 54.7 lbs. in test weight, while the back-crosses averaged 34.7 bus., testing 56.8 lbs.

During the same period Thatcher averaged 85% infection with leaf rust, while the back-cross averaged only 6.7%. Under severe leaf rust conditions at University Farm last season, Thatcher showed 80% infection, yielded 26.2 bus. of 55.5 lb. test weight to the acre, while the back-cross showed only a trace of leaf rust, and produced 44.8 bus. of 57.7 lb. wheat.

Waxy Sorghum for the Great Plains

Starch made from cassava roots grown in tropical countries no longer being available interest has been aroused in substitutes, one of which is a new type of sorghum.

Twelve years ago R. E. Karper of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station found this waxy character in certain grain sorghum plants and worked out its inheritance, which proved to be simple. At that time he published the inheritance of this character in the Journal of Heredity, and thereafter, by plant selection, produced a pure waxy seeded kafir and increased it to about 1400 pounds of seed.

Mr. Karper increased his supply of waxy seeded kafir this past growing season to some 30 to 40 thousand pounds which should plant 15 to 20 thousand acres this coming year, the crop from which can be made available for processing this waxy starch.

Aside from the already existing demand for established uses of waxy starch, it is believed by some research chemists that the use of this form of starch may increase the yield of alcohol for the production of rubber from grain sorghums.

Seed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1941, in bushels except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	118,000	125,000	81,000	2,000
Duluth	365,940	180,295	887,445	466,505
Minneapolis	744,000	662,200	109,500	100,800
New York	460,454	.....	.....	.....
Spokane	38,000	2,000	.....	.....
Superior	363,343	23,614	82,000	117,786
KAFIR AND MILO				
Ft. Worth	790,500	807,000	153,000	488,500
Hutchinson	108,000	267,000	.....	.....
Kan. City	189,000	567,000	114,000	156,000
New Orleans	1,500	.....	1,500	.....
St. Joseph	7,500	7,500	3,000	.....
St. Louis	4,200	52,400	4,200	7,000
Wichita	6,400	66,300	1,600	2,600
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,413,000	1,083,000	1,020,000	416,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	322,990	280,000	360,200	78,757
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	742,000	886,000	462,000	577,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	34,016	102,800	893,065	313,872
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	13,500	16,500	.....	1,500
Kan. City	.....	4,200	.....	1,200

Field Seed Dealers Elect Folsom

Upwards of 200 representatives of the field seed trade gathered in the Palmer House, Chicago, for the annual mid-winter meeting of the Farm Seed Division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, Jan. 9, 10 and 11.

As at most mid-winter gatherings of this organization, private meetings between members of the trade, and com'te gatherings, were a primary activity.

Death and the army having blitzed holes in the slate of officers elected at the last June meeting of the organization, new officers were elected. By unanimous vote, Stanley Folsom, Minneapolis, was elevated to chairman, Carl Barnum, Buffalo, was made vice chairman, Charles Scott, New Albany, Ind., was elected sec'y and Charles Ross was continued as treasurer.

CHAIRMAN STANLEY B. FOLSOM presided over the one business session, which opened Monday morning, Jan. 11, with singing of the national anthem, reading of the minutes of the June meeting, and a series of reports from officers and com'te men.

Chairman Folsom, in his scheduled address, said:

More and More Production Needed

The seed industry, as well as all business in general, has experienced many divergent problems during the past several years. On the whole, we have received gratifying considerations from the Department of Agriculture and are appreciative of the understanding and cooperation shown.

The American people have been obliged, for their protection, to assume a heavy burden; the burden of raising and maintaining the best equipped, the best fed army the world has ever known, as well as aiding in the feeding of starving people of the ravaged nations of Europe. The American people have accepted, with heartening acquiescence, the rationing of food, showing their willingness to share.

But this is not enough. We must also have increased production of food if the demands are to be met. To this end, we, as a group, accept our important part. Our part is the responsibility of careful growing, processing and grading to assure both a quantity and quality harvest. The responsibility of keeping ourselves informed of the latest findings of science, the latest develop-

ments in treatment of both soil and seed and of growing methods to achieve increased production is all important. In addition, we must pass this information on to the grower and, through our agents, give personal supervision during the growing period.

This is no small responsibility. If, after this conflict, we are able to furnish seed to produce the necessary food, it will mean a long step toward rehabilitation and one of the principles of the Four Freedoms will be established: Freedom from Want.

We are faced with other problems. We are of that group known as private enterprise. In the fast changing vicissitudes of present day business there is a feeling that private enterprise is, in a manner of speaking, being pretty much pushed around, from the one side by the demands and encroachment of labor, from the other by the restrictions of ill-advised legislation, until it has, in many cases, come to a question of survival. The trend toward subsidizing selected enterprises also constitutes a threat.

Private enterprise admits that many of the demands of labor are justifiable and that reasonable legislation is a necessary protection.

We have too long pursued the isolationists' policy. If our interests are to be protected, we must take a stand for our rights along with labor, with the farmer, with the manufacturer and with the co-operative.

I believe that freedom to engage in private enterprise, the right to build up and carry on a personal venture, reasonably unhampered, is as much a part of our American heritage as Freedom of Speech, or Freedom of the Press. I believe this is worth fighting for. We will have to fight, but WE WILL WIN!!

Biggio Says Middleman Needed

A. J. BIGGIO, Dallas, Tex., president of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, parent organization for the Farm Seed Division, said:

The farm seed group is often said to be the backbone of the A.S.T.A. Certainly it is true that you have in your ranks some of the best and most careful thinkers to be found anywhere in the agricultural trades.

Every gathering of seedsmen today impresses upon me a recollection. The recollection is of



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the backwash that followed the last world war. Readjustment to peace time economy left many speculative seedsmen in bankruptcy.

What will the new post-war years bring to the seed trade? Prediction today is a guess. The war is far from won, and we know not how long it will last. But I would urge each one of you to be cautious. In your anxiety to get merchandise do not stock your shelves too full at prices that are too high. The post-war years will see inventory losses, as the war years see inventory gains, and unless we are very careful this war too will be followed by bankruptcies.

Most of you have read from time to time of this congressman, or that congressman, promising to seek adoption of legislation to encourage, if not to force, direct sales of products from the producer to the consumer. There are spokesmen for agriculture who seem to think that no one should stand between the producer and the consumer. This fine-sounding theory has seldom worked. It is necessary that someone accumulate the products of the farm, and move them into the channels of trade, and process and prepare them for use. Good farmers understand this, and recognize that they must depend upon middlemen somewhere to perform this task. Farmers themselves depend upon middle men. The farmer sells his wheat as wheat, not as flour; his cotton as cotton, not as finished cloth. The American standard of living is due less to production of farm products, than it is to the American industry and ingenuity which has found ways and means of turning these products into useful things that the people want, and then developing the want. Let us hope that we may always keep the spirit and the incentive to progress and fulfill the American way of life.

No Ceilings on Field Seeds

JAMES YOUNG, Chicago, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, briefly reviewed ass'n affairs. He said:

A war economy is putting pressure on production of many seeds, especially legume seeds. The government, asking for increased production, itself interferes with production by reducing raw materials for fertilizer.

The U.S.D.A. appears to think one way to increase production is by offering support prices for seeds. It also has in the formative stage, a ceiling structure of some kind. We do not expect ceilings on the field seeds of the 1942 crop, but unless we in the trade are very reasonable, we may see ceilings on seed crops of 1943. If we are unreasonable we may force the government into price setting action sooner.

The U.S.D.A. has three forms of seed trade ceilings in its formative thinking. One is a ceiling simply on the consumer end of a seed movement. Another is ceilings on handling margins of dealers and processors. A third is ceilings thruout the seed trade structure. The government recognizes that there can be no firm ceilings at any one point, unless costs are somehow leveled out. Government planners of a field seed price structure do not know where they are, and their program consequently has not gone far.

Gas rationing is of major concern to seedsmen. Regulations provide for all necessary gasoline for producing activities, but for sales purposes the maximum allowance is 8,600 miles per year per salesman.

Agricultural seeds are considered necessary to the war effort. In the interests of maintaining production of farms we have petitioned the war man power commission for designation as a war industry, and have asked for deferment of 10 occupational titles. At last reports the war man power commission was still operating on the petition, but appeared to have cut the deferment titles to five or six. Approved titles are managers and supervisors, field supervisors of production, plant breeders, foremen in charge of cleaning or processing machinery, operators of cleaning and processing machinery with facility in handling three or more machines. Ques-

tion still hangs over deferment for field agents concerned with buying and accumulating stocks.

The federal tax on freight rates, as it now stands, must be paid by the man who pays the freight. If the freight is paid by the shipper, the tax must also be paid by the shipper. If seeds are loaded in cars and sold f.o.b., the receiver pays the freight and tax. As things stand, utilizing our present sales contract, the burden of the freight tax can be passed on to the buyer, but if price ceilings are imposed on the seed industry this may become impossible.

A considerable discussion centered around the difficulty of getting rationing boards to understand the general utility purpose of many so-called seed salesmen. Such men work intensely at selling perhaps three months out of the year, and the remainder of their time is spread over production, processing, and stock purchases. Many local rationing boards have allowed insufficient gasoline to general utility men so that they may do their part in supervising detasseling of hybrid corn, and accumulating seed stocks, and at the same time properly cover sales territories in an area where distances are great and calls scattered.

Improvement of Hegari

By A. D. JACKSON, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station

Hegari has been recognized as the most valuable grain sorghum in Texas in favorable growing seasons because of its large production of grain and of palatable forage. Under poorer growing conditions sometimes encountered in the Chillicothe region where its grain production is much less or almost nothing, hegari has the reputation of being erratic in its behavior.

Recently a new type of hegari that is very much better and more dependable in grain production on the average and is about ten days earlier in maturity than hegari has been developed and distributed to farmers by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. This new variety as been named early hegari and is identical with the old type except in maturity. This earliness enables the variety to head out and makes for surety of production under dry conditions. The acreage devoted to it is increasing rapidly.

Bonita, a hybrid of hegari, kafir and feterita developed at the Chillicothe Station is $\frac{3}{4}$ kafir, $\frac{1}{4}$ feterita and $\frac{1}{2}$ hegari. It is in fact a double dwarf type, very early and has the highest grain production of any variety in the station tests for the past seven years. It is suitable to be harvested with a combine. Bonita was distributed in 1942 after it became apparent from tests at Chillicothe, Temple, and Beeville that it is adapted to the needs of grain sorghum producers in most of the state.

Hegari has also made a contribution to a milo hybrid that has all the appearance of dwarf yellow milo but is resistant to the chinch bug

and can be grown in the northern rolling plains area where wheat is grown and chinch bugs are a menace. The variety got its resistance to the chinch bug from its hegari parent and its appearance from the milo parent.

Propose to Outlaw Untested Wheat

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n, Kansas State Chamber of Commerce, Associated Millers of Kansas Wheat, Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, and others, have approved the principle of proposed legislation to require registration of all varieties of wheat now grown commercially in the state, and to deny registration to new varieties of hard red winter wheat that fail to equal Turkey in milling and baking characteristics.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture would be charged with enforcement of the proposed legislation, and would be required to test thoroly any new variety for yield, field characteristics, and milling and baking qualities before registering it. The bill would prohibit advertising and offering for sale any unregistered varieties.

The proposed legislation grows out of a meeting of the elements in Kansas wheat trade and industry, as described on page 479 of the Dec. 9 Grain & Feed Journals.

Proponents of the proposed bill in Kansas support their plea for its adoption with several precedents. One precedent is the Canadian Seeds Act which denies advertising, selling, or possession for planting of any variety of wheat not approved by the Minister of Agriculture. Another is the Argentine law which provides that new grain varieties may not be distributed without permission from the Ministry of Agriculture.

A third is the one-variety plan of cotton improvement used on 3,000,000 acres in 17 cotton states to add an estimated \$6 per acre to the income of cotton growers in 1,500 communities.

A fourth is California's legislation covering a one-variety cotton district where it is unlawful to plant, possess for planting, pick, harvest, or gin any variety of species of cotton other than that variety or species "known as Acala."

The Department of Agriculture will support the price of barley from the 1943 crop at a level equal to its feeding value in relation to corn. The barley support program will be available only to those farmers who meet their war crop goals, as in the case of corn.

Baton Rouge, La.—A Victory Garden Conference here Dec. 21 was widely attended by government agency and educational representatives and seedsmen to develop a program for promoting planting of gardens this spring on farms, in cities, and in suburban sections.

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Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

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Feedstuffs

Handlers of screenings contemplate asking the O.P.A. for definite rulings on the ceilings applicable.

Due to the high price of feed and labor, producers of sun-cured alfalfa meal are unable to produce meal and sell at the ceiling.

Washington, D. C. — Ceilings on mixed feeds were considered at a meeting of the trade with John K. Westberg of the O.P.A. Jan. 8.

Spokane, Wash. — Thru Governor Langlie the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n has appealed to the A.A.A. for relief in the alfalfa meal shortage.

Brewers Dried Grains production during November amounted to 11,800 tons, against 8,800 tons in November, 1941, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Distillers Dried Grains production during November totaled 30,500 tons, against 19,400 tons during November, 1941, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Chicago, Ill. — A conference will be held at the Palmer House Jan. 14 by the O.P.A. with producers and jobbers of linseed oil meal to consider ceilings on meal and cake.

St. Louis, Mo. — Directors of the American Dehydrators Ass'n will meet soon to plan ass'n activities for 1943. The president is D. E. Merrick of Dundridge, O., and executive sec'y John A. Lee, West Liberty, O.

Milwaukee, Wis. — Milwaukee received 2,160 tons of feed during 1942, compared with 1,070 tons in 1941. Shipments were 145,160 and 139,450 tons, respectively. — Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, H. A. Plumb, sec'y.

Canadian production of millfeeds in November, 1942, was higher than in the same months a year earlier, with bran at 27,354 (23,414) tons, shorts 25,036 (22,444) tons, and middlings 14,852 (11,175) tons. — Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Portland, Ore. — The Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n has sent a request to the regional administrator of the A.M.A. at San Francisco, Cal., that the regulation limiting stocks of oil meal to 15 days' supply be suspended. Irregular delivery of materials from distant points will prevent continuous operation of feed mixing plants unless a stock can be carried.

CCC sales of feed wheat, now running about 4,000,000 bus a week, have practically doubled during the last month. Sales since Jan. 1, 1942 have totaled more than 95,000,000 bus. Of this total approximately 60,000,000 bus has been sold since July 1, 1942 when CCC was authorized by Congress to sell 125,000,000 bus of wheat for feed during the current fiscal year at 85 percent of the parity price of corn.

Preliminary tests on the liver oil from the yellowtail or kingfish (*Seriola dorsalis*) indicated the high potency of 42,000 I.U. vitamin A and 9,000 I.U. vitamin D per gram. These values were much above those for good cod liver oil. The oil content of the liver was about 10%, according to the Australian research workers, E. J. F. Wood and C. C. Kuchel.

Amherst, Mass. — During the season extending from Sept. 1, 1941, to May 1, 1942, 1,518 samples of feeding stuffs were collected and examined by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment. For the first time in many years, however, the results will not be published, as it is believed that, because of the scarcity of certain materials and enforced priorities, these results would not form an accurate basis for judging commercial feedstuffs to be purchased

in the immediate future. With few exceptions the samples examined corresponded closely to the required guaranties of protein, fat and fiber. In no instance were they enough out of line to warrant prosecution.

Record Number of Hogs to Be Fed

The 1942 fall pig crop is 23 per cent larger than the previous record fall crop of 1941. The indicated number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1943 is 24 per cent larger than the previous record spring farrowing of 1942. The number of hogs more than six months old on Dec. 1 this year was much larger than a year earlier and was the largest recorded on that date.

The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1942 is estimated at 104,734,000 head. This number exceeds the combined crop of 1941 by about 20 million head or 24 per cent, and is about 44 per cent above the 10-year average. — U.S.D.A.

Injunction Against Exchange Granted Ralston-Purina

The court has granted the Ralston Purina Co., of St. Louis, a temporary injunction restraining the Memphis Merchants Exchange from enforcing its rules requiring delivery of soybean meal on contracts for December delivery.

The Ralston Purina Co. sold 4,000 tons of meal as a hedge between Oct. 29 and Nov. 6 and offered later to settle at the government ceiling basis to avoid default. The O.P.A. ceiling is \$35 per ton, sacked, basis, Decatur, Ill.

The December future has sold as high as \$42.50 on the Memphis Exchange. The difference is about \$21,000.

The decision may set a precedent for closing transactions in other commodities on other exchanges where ceilings are involved.

Double Standard for Protein Guaranty?

In the past, fish meal sellers customarily have merchandised the feeding stuff on the basis of guaranteed minimum percentage of protein. Recently, however, the practice has arisen of taking an analysis of actual protein content and invoicing the buyer—not at the guaranteed minimum percentage, but on the actual protein content. Under the regulation as amended, sellers must state at or prior to time of offer or sale their guaranteed minimum protein percentage.

All fish meal or scrap must show description and grade by means of an attached tag or label if in bags; or with tag or certificate accompanying bulk shipment, and duplicate going with invoice, bill of lading, etc.

I. J. Strommes, secretary of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, notes that "A rather involved situation is developing.

The state feed tag analyses now show the guaranteed minimum protein. We understand the processor will, with the approval of the state feed law officials, probably stamp the "actual" guaranteed protein on the back of the feed analysis tag. So, you will soon find a guaranteed minimum for the feed law on one side of the tag; and a guaranteed actual protein analysis for OPA on the other side. There seems to be a trend away from purely price ceilings here,

over to a double dose of standards. As retailers will sell on their March highest price for fish meal and fish scrap—and buy on actual guaranteed protein—which may vary from usual March protein ranges handled and for which ceilings are frozen, there may be h— to pay, and it won't be OPA."

Committee to Study Protein Shortage

To canvass the feed situation and make recommendations for action the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has appointed a committee consisting of J. A. McConnell, of Buffalo, chairman; Frank Boling, A. G. Phillips, L. R. Hawley, Chicago; A. F. Hopkins, Boston; Asa Seay, St. Louis; Fred Thomas, Detroit, and H. L. McGeorge, Memphis.

Facts as to feed supply and requirements will be ascertained. It is hoped that a better plan may be evolved than the rationing or allocation of supplies, which it is feared would result in lowered food production.

Feed Wheat Agreement Revised

The feed wheat agreement between the dealer and the county committee has been revised, discontinuing the bond requirement after the form has been executed by the dealer and the committee and submitted to the C.C.C.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has indefinitely postponed the suggestion by the National Grain Trade Council that feed wheat be distributed on a freight rate differential basis figured from a flat Chicago price.

The C.C.C. announced Jan. 4 that during January the price of feed wheat will be 1c per bushel above December prices.

Buyers will be permitted to certify prior to the actual sale of wheat to feeders that the wheat will be sold as feed. In addition, individuals desiring to buy carloads direct from the C.C.C. for feeding will not be required to obtain prior approval from county A.A.A. committees.

The penalty on all wheat purchased for feed, but used for other purposes was raised to 75c a bus.

Ground and Pulverized Oats

By PHILIP H. SMITH
Massachusetts Agri. Exp. Station.

There appears to be a general misunderstanding as to what really constitutes a ground oat. The federal grain standards confuse the issue by declaring that any mixture containing at least 80 per cent of sound oats shall be considered as "oats." We have yet to find oats of No. 2 grade (94 per cent of sound cultivated oats) that did not carry at least 4 per cent of fat. Analyses indicate that some of the samples cannot be considered as better than No. 4 (80 per cent of sound cultivated oats) and in some instances are of a sufficiently low grade to belong to the group known as feeding oats. It is believed that the grade of oats from which ground oats are made should appear as a part of the guarantee label. Two samples of ground oats manufactured by Jacob Trinley & Sons may be derived from an oat coming under one of the numerous federal grades, they can in no sense be considered pure ground oats as labeled.

As a basis of comparison, the average analysis of 33 samples of oats of known purity is given (95 per cent or better of sound cultivated oats). This corresponds with the No. 2 federal grade. These averaged from 31 to 45 pounds in test weight per bushel. No direct and consistent relation was noted between the analysis and the test weight.

Average analysis of ground oats, 33 samples

	Per cent
Water	10.3
Protein	12.1
Fat	4.8
Nitrogen free extract	59.5
Fiber	10.0
Ash	3.3

Government Floor on Millfeed

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced Dec. 30 that it would support the price of millfeeds at \$1.50 per ton below the O.P.A. ceilings.

As current market prices are near the ceiling level of millfeed the announcement has little present effect, tho officials claim the purpose is to enable flour millers to pay prices for wheat equal to the 1942 loan rate level.

The C.C.C. is not expected to buy or handle the feed, the arrangement being for millers to sell the feed in the ordinary course of trade and reimburse themselves for sales below the floor by billing the C.C.C. for the difference. Thus the government will reap the full advantage of the private enterprise system in handling the feed most economically.

The supply of wheat outside government loan, owned, and pooled stocks totals more than 500 million bushels—enough to meet all flour milling requirements during the remainder of the 1942-43 marketing year.

Can Use Available Mixed Protein Supplements

By REX BERESFORD, Iowa State College extension livestock specialist

Instead of the old standard protein feeds, many producers now find that only commercial mixed protein supplements are available. These feeds vary in their protein content from as low as 25 per cent to as high as 40 per cent or more, and they sell for as much as \$80 per ton. Some of the low ones contain no tankage or meat scraps but are made up entirely of vegetable protein and minerals.

Swine producers still can use such mixtures and make money. The unfortunate part is that many who have been accustomed to using standard protein supplements, or a mixture of them, may not balance their rations as they should. Slower and more costly gains will result. And the next spring pig crop can be hurt materially by a poorly balanced diet of the brood sow.

Feeding Rapeseed Residues

Extracted cracked rapeseed (I) rapeseed cake (II) had starch values of 63.5 and 57.5 kilograms respectively.

After a brief period for the animals to become accustomed to the feed these preparations, when fed dry, were well tolerated, with few exceptions, by milk cows without any injury to health. The moist feed, on the other hand, was not eaten well by the animals because of the development of mustard oil. I and II showed no essential difference as regards their influence on the quantity of milk produced.

As regards the percentage fat content of the milk produced, both I and II were considerably inferior to coconut and palm-kernel oil cakes and somewhat inferior to peanut cake and extracted soybean residues.—H. Buenger in Chem. Zentralblatt.

Wheat for Bacon-Type Hogs

During the winter of 1941-42, four groups of hogs were fed rations which included 30, 40, 50 and 60 per cent wheat in the basal ration, at the Ontario Agricultural College.

The objective was to determine what percentage of wheat could economically replace other cereal grains, with particular reference to their effect on the excellence of carcass quality. The results of these investigations are as follows:

Hogs reached market weight in the shortest time when the basal ration contained 50 per cent wheat.

It is possible to include wheat in the basal ration up to 60 per cent without undesirable effect on the excellence of carcass quality.

The feed requirement per pound gain was in all cases less than 4 lbs.; the highest was 3.9 lbs. with wheat making up 30 per cent of the basal ration.

When to Change a Formula

By E. S. SAVAGE, New York College of Agriculture

Thirty-five years of experience both in the field and in experimental work has taught me that a formula can be changed whenever the market for ingredients indicates that a saving can be made so long as we maintain the guaranty, the level of total digestible nutrients, bulk, and palatability. Ten years ago we carried on extensive experiments on this point and changed the formulas every 5 weeks on 36 cows. You cannot find the point in the production curve of any single cow to indicate that a change was made. Seven changes of formulas were made and these changes involved a change of 4% protein content either up or down as well as a change in the amounts of ingredients.

In the past 2 years somewhat similar experiments have been carried on involving abrupt changes in formulas when not only the percentage of protein was changed, but wide changes in the ingredients were made. Again there is no change in the amount of milk produced.

Wheat ground in November by the flour mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census amounted to 43,306,561 bus., against 37,559,901 bus. in November, 1941.



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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Washington, D. C.—The General Maximum Price Regulation does not apply to baby chicks, but does apply to hatching eggs, the OPA announced Dec. 31.

Turkey poults reared in confinement without sunshine require a minimum of 80 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per 100 grams of feed (supplied by fortified cod liver oil or activated animal provitamin D) for satisfactory growth and calcification. No significant increase in bone ash was obtained from higher levels of vitamin D.—Washington Ex. Station.

How to Prepare an Adequate Diet for Poultry

By A. E. SCHUMACHER, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, Kansas State College

In approaching a proper understanding of the feeding problem, as well as the formulation of diets, it is necessary to have a knowledge of the chemistry of both plants and animals. There are certain close relationships between the structure of plants and animals that will aid us in understanding our feeding problems. A knowledge of the action that takes place in the animal's body is very essential. Particularly is this true of digestion and metabolism which involve the processes by which feeds become available to the body. Information concerning the feeds themselves is also necessary, not only in regard to their composition or chemistry, but also as regards digestibility and physical characteristics such as texture, palatability, and the like. It is also important that one have an understanding of the value of each feed, alone, and when used in combination with other feeds. The actual requirements of poultry for the different essential nutrients must also be known in order that one may formulate a ration satisfying all of these requirements.

Possibly the first step in the formulation of any ration is to determine just what the ration is intended for. That is, is the ration to be fed to growing chicks, laying hens, or breeding hens? This can be very easily answered, but then comes the problem of determining the requirements for the particular ration in question. Such requirements can usually be obtained from experimental work and most any good text book on nutrition. Having obtained these figures the next step requires a knowledge of the feeding value of the ingredients commonly used in poultry rations. Not only is it necessary to have such a knowledge in order to select the ingredients to use but also the amounts of each to use. Average analysis figures may be obtained by studying the different formula recommended by the various experiment stations or by feed co-operatives using an open formula. The advisability of the use of particular ingredients often depends upon the geographical location. In sections where a certain product is plentiful and the cost is low, it may be advisable to use a liberal amount of this ingredient. However, on the other hand, should some particular ingredient be entirely out of price range due to one cause or another, it may be advisable to omit this ingredient from the ration. This usually demands a careful consideration of the formula in order to replace by the use of one ingredient whatever was lost by the removal of the other.

Thus, for the successful formulation of a poultry ration, one must have a knowledge of the feeding value of all the different ingredients and be able by simple arithmetic to calculate from average analysis figures the amount of the essential nutrients present in the ration. He must also know the requirements for the type of birds he wishes to feed and see to it that they are adequately supplied in the ration as calculated.

Soybean Oil Meal in Poultry Feeding

By J. W. HAYWARD, before nutrition short course of University of Minnesota.
[Concluded from page 529]

For quite some time now, a limited number of feed manufacturers have compounded very satisfactory starter and growing mashers for baby chicks and turkeys with appreciable levels of a properly cooked soybean oil meal. For baby chick starter mashers, it has not been unusual to use 10 to 14 per cent of a properly cooked soybean oil meal and in turkey all mash starters, levels from 14 to as much as 24 per cent have been used with excellent results. The encouragement for such levels of a properly cooked soybean oil meal in poultry starter and growing mashers came from the results of experiments conducted by many of our agricultural experiment stations and from the results of experiments conducted by many of the feed manufacturers themselves. Such feeds have given excellent results in practice and that, of course, is what the feed manufacturer and the feeder depends upon for final endorsement.

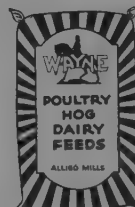
During the pre-war days and while all feed ingredients were plentiful, it has been a common practice of the soybean oil meal pioneers to use about 5 per cent of a high quality alfalfa leaf meal and 5 per cent of some milk product along with the customary ingredients for starter mashers when employing the levels as indicated of a properly cooked soybean oil meal. Of course, a little step-up in calcium was necessary as compared to rations depending upon the usual animal sources for protein, but this was handled simply by the use of about 2 per cent of a calcium carbonate product. In these soybean oil meal starter mixtures as indicated, vitamin additions were confined largely to the customary levels of cod liver oil, sardine oil or vitamin A and D feeding oils.

Some source of manganese has been added to starter mashers for the past few years but this was true for old line formulas as well as those employing appreciable levels of soybean oil meals. These starter mashers, which I have briefly described employing levels of a properly cooked soybean oil meal as indicated, usually include 2 to 3 per cent of meat scraps and 3 to 5 per cent of a good grade of fish meal for the remaining protein from concentrate sources. It has been appreciated for some time that 3 to 5 per cent of a good grade of fish meal provides some protein supplementation to high levels of a properly cooked soybean oil meal.

For present day starter and growing mashers we have to make many adjustments due to the supply situation on many commonly used

ingredients. For instance, it will not be possible for many of you to use 5 per cent of dried skim milk in starter mashers. You do have other mill products to turn to and I believe many of you will be surprised at the amount of dried whey available for use in mixed feeds. Five per cent of dried whey in all mash starters employing appreciable levels of a properly cooked soybean oil meal and other customary ingredients (including at least 5 per cent of a high quality alfalfa product) handles the required B-complex vitamins in excellent style.

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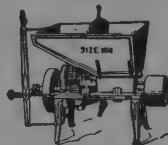
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However, if milk products are not available in any form or economical to use at the level as indicated, it seems advisable to reduce them proportionately to your supply and make up the difference with vitamin B-complex equivalents in the form of one or more of several products available for this purpose. I have in mind such products as butyl alcohol fermentation products, fermentation solubles from distilleries, dried whey solubles, dried yeast products, liver meals, etc.

LAYING MASHES intended only for the production of market eggs and not for hatchable eggs do not have the exacting demands for the essential B-complex vitamins as do starter and poultry breeding mashers. This has been appreciated for some time but still many experts advocate complete nutritional fortification of laying mashers for the purpose of producing more nutritious market eggs. There may be a lot to this and I don't intend to argue with these advocates. It is usually impossible any way to be sure a laying mash isn't going to be used for breeding purposes; therefore, it might be the best policy to maintain a nutritional status in laying mashers equal to the standard required for maximum hatchability of hen's eggs.

Soybean oil meal has been used at levels of 12 to 23 per cent in 20 per cent protein laying and breeding mashers with excellent results. Where the extreme level of soybean oil meal was used and the breeders kept under confinement, it has been found necessary to adhere

evidence that I can conveniently refer you to is contained in the report of recent studies at the University of Illinois. The subject of this report was as follows. "The Effect of Soybean Meal on Hatchability" by Prof. L. E. Card, University of Illinois, Poultry Science, Vol. 21, No. 5, page 467 (1942).

We have combed the literature and other sources for information on the nutritional requirements of baby chicks and hens for the production of hatching eggs. You will find most of the important findings of our survey condensed in Table II. If you care for more detailed information on this or any of the other nutritional subjects I have treated briefly, I suggest that you request same from the proper departments within your agricultural college or request assistance from the firms supplying your ingredients.

Central Cooperative's Main Business Is Feeds

The Central Cooperative, Wholesale, on the Northern Pacific R. R., at Superior, Wis., handles and distributes at wholesale about every known farm need in northern Wisconsin, but its main business is feeds. It distributes feed ingredients to a long line of cooperative retail outlets in its trade territory, along with its own brands of completely balanced mixed feeds for all kinds of livestock.

The Central Cooperative's feed business has shown steady expansion. In 1941 it had the T. E. Ibberson Co. redesign, and remodel its entire feed grinding and mixing plant for peak operating efficiency, and installed a number of new machines to promote economy in operation. The next logical step was taken a few months ago, when T. E. Ibberson Co. designed and erected a 60,000 bu., cribbed and iron-clad grain storage and service elevator to back up the feed manufacturing facilities. Among features in the new elevator are:

A full basement, which provides plenty of room around leg boots, and receiving pits from cleaners and the carload receiving sink into which carloads of grain are scooped with Clark power car shovels.

Cross spouting between bulk grain buildings, and the feed plant, so that grain may be moved mechanically between buildings as desired.

Maple floors thruout the elevator, to resist wear and give long service in spite of hand trucks.

An outside fire escape for emergency escape from the two top floors in the cupola to the ground should some unforeseen hazard result in a fire.

A large loading platform for servicing trucks which distribute the company's products to retail outlets.

Two stands of high speed elevator legs, fitted with superior "CC" buckets, and a Gerber double distributor, for flexibility in receiving, turning, and transfer operations.

Seventeen processing bins, set over a 15 ft.

cross work floor on which the cleaning machinery is located.

A novel system for sweeping the plant with air, this system also supplying air suction for aspiration at various machines.

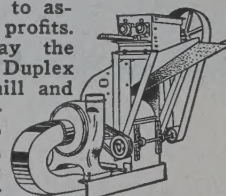
The company's mill building, which is adjacent to the elevator, is fitted with a Jacobson hammer mill with 75 h.p. motor, a Strong-Scott attrition mill with two 30 h.p. motors, a 2-ton feed mixer and a 1-ton S-S feed mixer, a Strong-Scott molasses mixer drawing molasses from a huge, steel storage tank, and a number of machines for cleaning, grading, processing, and aspirating coarse grains.

George Salo is general manager of the feed mill and elevator unit of the Central Cooperative. The company operates another feed plant at Virginia, Minn., to fill the demands of its Minnesota customers.

Free wheat was reported to amount to 245,223,000 bus. on Jan. 2 the U.S.D.A. reported Jan. 7, a decrease of 1,000,000 bus. during the week, at commercial markets.

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TABLE II Nutritional Requirements of Poultry		
Nutrient	Baby Chicks ¹	Breeding Hens ²
Protein, %	20	16
Calcium, %	1.5-2.00	2.0-3.0
Phosphorus, %	0.7-1.00	0.5-0.8
Manganese, p.p.m.	30-50	30-50
Carotene and Vitamin A, I.U./100 gm.	400	500-1000
Vitamin D, A.O.A.C., chick units per 100 grams	40	100
Pantothenic acid, mcggs/100 gm.	1260-1400	1250-1750
Riboflavin, mcggs/100 gm.	290	230

¹Recommended amounts to supply in a complete feed such as an all mash chick starter or broiler mash.

²Recommended amounts to supply in a complete feed (20% mash fed 50-50 with scratch grains) for the production of hatching eggs.

closely to the nutritional standards as to essential vitamins and minerals for laying mashers intended for the production of hatching eggs. It makes a lot of difference whether breeders have access to the out of doors and luxurious green vegetation on range or its equivalent or confined away from these advantages as to the nutritional fortification required in mixed laying and breeding mashers. A lot of unnecessary confusion has arisen from early experiments relative to the use of soybean oil meal in breeding mashers. My complacent attitude regarding this issue is the result of a vast accumulation of evidence from numerous experiments and field observations as reported by various individuals very close to the subject. It so happens, however, that the only experimental



Offices, warehouses, sales rooms, feed plant, and grain storage of Central Cooperative, Wholesale, Superior, Wis.



Pete Turner, Gen. Mgr. Feed Mill Division of Glidden Co., Indianapolis

By congressional act, government owned wheat can not be sold for milling purposes below parity price, or about \$1.55 Chicago at present, and it is presumed that wheat now under government control would be made available at the parity price to meet all requirements. —Lamson Bros. & Co.

Feed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1941, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	4,700	5,138	.....	.....
Chicago	24,669	17,457	71,018	56,453
Kansas City	11,220	11,025	28,260	25,575
Milwaukee	100	100	12,740	9,580
Minneapolis	.....	.....	48,210	.....
Peoria	12,140	13,060	14,240	15,860
Wichita	.....	6,528	.....	5,273

Glidden Opens Feed Plant in Indianapolis

The Glidden Paint Co., a leading light in the soybean processing industry, has branched into the feed manufacturing business with purchase of the property of the former American Hominy Mills, at Indianapolis.

The 14 buildings on the property are being remodeled to process soybeans and to manufacture 42 poultry, hog, and livestock feeds in two grades. When the plant is in full production it is expected to turn out 20 carloads of soybean meal, and from 30 to 40 carloads of feed daily.

Much of the soybean meal produced is expected to be used in Glidden feeds. Among these feeds will be starting, growing and laying mashers for poultry, similar feeds for turkeys, growing and fattening feeds and concentrates for pigs, growing and fattening feeds for calves, and dairy and beef cattle rations. The plan contemplates that major effort will be placed on production of concentrates which a local grinder and mixer, or a farmer, can use to balance out complete feeds by mixing with local grains.

Some of the soybean meal produced is expected to be used in Lawnew, a plant food using organic nitrogen, which will be manufactured under the direction of Victor C. Dewein.

Most of the soybean oil produced will find its outlet in other Glidden products which are manufactured in 33 plants in 14 states and Canada. These products include paints, lacquers, oleomargarine, salad oils, alpha protein, lecithin, shortenings, and many others. The quarter-century-old Glidden Co. has 26 laboratories, and 35 wholesale and retail distributing branches in addition to its 33 manufacturing plants, plus a zinc and lead mine in California, a barytes mine in Nevada, and an ilmenite mine in North Carolina, and it does an international business.

Present bulk soybean storage capacity of the Indianapolis plant is 300,000 bus. Rehabilitation of the manufacturing facilities, and installation of some \$300,000 worth of new machinery is still in progress, but production of feeds is under way in a pilot plant which will be used for experimental purposes when the main plant is completed.

Laboratory work and experiment have preceded entry of the Glidden Co. into the feed manufacturing field, as it has in developing many other Glidden products. Adrian D. Joyce, the company's president, made a special trip to Europe with one of his chief engineers in 1932 to study continental methods for processing soybeans and utilizing their products, and he

brought back with him American rights to patents and processes used by leading manufacturers in Germany and Denmark, plus a wealth of information on livestock feeding.

The Indianapolis plant is operating as Glidden Feed Mills, a division of The Glidden Co. General manager of this division is Pete Turner, former president and principal owner of Old Fort Mills, soybean processing plant at Marion, O. Mr. Turner disposed of his interests in the latter company when he resigned as its president to accept management of the Glidden Feed Mills.

Commodity Credit Corp. followed the soybean support price plan by offering \$1.65¼ shipping points for No. 2 or better yellow or green soybeans, shipment first 10 days of January, increasing the price 1c per bu. over the December rate. The producer gets \$1.61, the loading elevator 4¼c. No ups for the elevator.

Hay Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1941, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	2,881	2,796	1,076	916
Ft. Worth	121
Kansas City	6,786	5,634	3,096	1,404
Seattle	583	836
St. Louis	72	420	204	120

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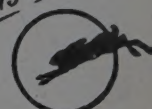
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Feed Mill Division of The Glidden Co., Indianapolis

The Brewing Industry and Nutrition

By E. A. WEBB at Colorado Nutritional School

The brewing industry as a whole keeps in operation a farm of approximately 3,000,000 acres annually to produce barley, corn, rice and hops used in manufacturing its products. During 1940 the industry used 58,000,000 bus. barley, 57,600,000 bus. malt, 16,400,000 bus. corn, 189,000,000 lbs. rice and 31,926,866 lbs. hops. The brewers have consumed 25% of all the barley grown since re-legalization.

The industry returns to the farms as brewers' dried grains over 100,000 tons per year, used mostly by feed manufacturers in dairy feeds, and many thousand tons of malt sprouts.

In its corn products division Anheuser-Busch process around 3,000,000 bus. of corn annually for the manufacture of corn syrups, starches, dextrines, corn oil, etc., and the resultant by-products are used in livestock feeds, amounting to approximately 10,000 tons of corn gluten feed and 2,500 tons of corn oil cake meal.

When the wort is removed from the grain the resultant wet mass in the kettles is called "wet brewers' grains" and these grains are taken over presses to squeeze out as much liquid as possible so they can be easily dried and placed on the market. We produce during the season from two to three carloads of dried brewers' grains per day, or 16,750 tons per year, all being sold to manufacturers of animal feeds.

The barley, as purchased from the farmer, averages around 12% protein. After it is malted the sprouts average around 26% protein and the brewers' grains when dried average around 25% protein. So that the by-product contains 100% more crude protein after the wort has been extracted than the original barley contained in the beginning.

The movement as regards agriculture is interesting because the farmer in the Central Northwest and the Northwest sells his barley to the brewery at a premium and the milk producer in the East is able to buy a much higher protein product than if he purchased the barley itself. In this manner the brewery helps both the agricultural producer and the consumer in two distinct divisions of agricultural pursuits and in two different sections of the country.

In the brewing industry we have brewers' grains, handled and dried in the same manner as during the past fifty years. Necessity may make us change the method to save some of the soluble proteins now wasted; also the hops, being burnt for fuel in some plants, dumped into rivers in others, and yet these hops are good feedstuff if handled correctly, and I personally expect that some progressive research worker will investigate this commodity and find that it is valuable in livestock feeding. It is in times like we are now living that opportunity knocks at the door of the research worker and opens up avenues never before dreamed of.

PIGS—Our first work was to use about $\frac{1}{2}$ at 1% brewers' yeast. Then we increased to 1%. Reports were negative, but other workers carried on, increasing to 5%, and then we discovered things—in fact, work now being investigated points to the fact that this quantity of brewers' yeast may be a preventive for necrosis which, as you know, takes a tremendous toll from our pig population. Other work indicates that 4% arrests anemia in pigs.

I told a machinery representative that he could sell Anheuser-Busch a bill of goods if he could prove my theory that yeast could be dried economically and that it was worth more than this drying cost, for feed. This man took me up, collected some yeast—I believe two barrels—and had it shipped to his plant where they had a pilot unit. There he dried it, tested it out, had a couple of universities report on it, then came and made a proposition to one of our directors and we put in a small drier to experi-

ment with and from that small unit has grown one of the largest dried yeast operations in the country.

DAIRY CALVES—At the time of this experimental work we did not know anything practically about the B vitamins in yeast. They were just coming into discussion as food factors and it was not until a few years later that we began research to ascertain the value of yeast for animals. We knew milk, buttermilk and whey contained something more than protein. We knew from experience that yeast gave comparable results to milk in growth of animals, so Anheuser-Busch, Inc., established a fellowship in the Animal Husbandry Department at Cornell to experiment with dairy calves. My work was only beginning.

I had a hard job to convince my old associates at Cornell that dried brewers' yeast was not the same as ordinary fermentable yeast as, years before, fermentable yeast had been condemned as being too high priced for the results gained. I had a real job to get the powers-that-be at Cornell to accept the work but, to cut a long story short, we bought a bunch of dairy calves for the experiment, carried on under Dr. E. S. Savage and Paul Newman. However, after three years' work checking and rechecking results, using around 72 calves each year, we found that yeast in a calf starter gave us greater growth and better physical condition as a whole. Today I believe the figures are that over 10,000 calves in New York State alone are being raised on calf starters containing yeast.

POULTRY—This work became so interesting that Anheuser-Busch granted another fellowship in the poultry department and here again, in depleting chicks of vitamins to make a good test, we lost a great number of them, and that again is still held against me. You research workers know the trials and tribulations in setting up such research work, starting from scratch with nothing to base your problem upon; but we continued this work and discovered—and are still discovering—more and more food factors in yeast. We found that yeast contains not only vitamin B₁, or thiamin, but also all the known factors of the B and G complexes and we know it contains other unknown factors not yet isolated but of great value in growth and health of all small animals.

Some of the interesting experiments have been in connection with work in our zoological gardens where we have been able to carry on some interesting experiments with monkeys which were losing their hair and by the addition of a teaspoonful of yeast per day to their regular diet we have produced wonderful coats and the animals are in perfect condition. A great number of our animals and birds in captivity are receiving yeast in their regular diets.

All of this information I am giving you may be considered as a sales talk but it is far from that. These are facts and there is not sufficient brewers' yeast produced in the country to meet the demand.

Co-ops Reduce Protein Content

Five of the leading agricultural co-operatives operating from Maine to Ohio met at Buffalo recently and voted to suspend production of dairy feeds containing 24 per cent protein.

It was decided to eliminate some specialty dairy and poultry feeds to lighten inventory.

It was decided to ask the W.P.B. to facilitate supply of materials for maintenance of feed milling machinery.

Presiding over the meeting was Quentin Reynolds, general manager of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange.

The American Soybean Ass'n has vigorously opposed use of soybean meal in fertilizer, as authorized by C.C.C., announces George M. Strayer, Hudson, Ia., sec'y. The ass'n points out that "the livestock industry is in dire need of high protein concentrates in order to comply with the Food-for-Victory program."

The Packing House Protein Concentrates

By Dr. H. R. KRAYBILL, director research, American Meat Institute.

The importance of animal protein concentrates for efficient production with swine and poultry has long been recognized. Prof. Morrison has recently stated: "It is apparently impossible to make up a ration from cereal grains and any of their by-products which provides protein of satisfactory quality for good growth of pigs and chicks or for normal egg production."

Prof. Mitchell of the University of Illinois states: "High grade tankage or meat meal is one of the most effective supplements to corn in the growing and feeding of swine."

Due to changed conditions brought about by the war, the supply of certain of the animal protein concentrates has been reduced. Larger quantities of meat scraps and tankage from domestic production are available and will be available during the next year, but the imports from South America have practically ceased.

The livestock by-product protein concentrates have long been recognized as important commercial feeds. These products are obtained as residues from the production of inedible oils and fats. Two primary methods of processing the fatty raw materials are used to obtain the grease and tallow, the wet rendering process and the dry rendering process. These products are defined by the Association of American Feed Control Officials.

DIGESTER TANKAGE, meat meal tankage or feeding tankage are usually a blend of the dried residue from wet rendering with stick (condensed tank water) and blood. They may also contain some dry rendered materials and may even be compounded entirely of dry rendered materials.

Meat scraps and meat meal are by definition compounded only from dry rendered materials and hence do not contain stick or blood. By definition these products must not contain more than 4.4 per cent of phosphorus, the equivalent of about 22 per cent of bone phosphate of lime. If they contain more than 4.4 per cent of phosphorus they must be called digester tankage and bone, meat and bone meal tankage, feeding tankage with bone or meat and bone scraps.

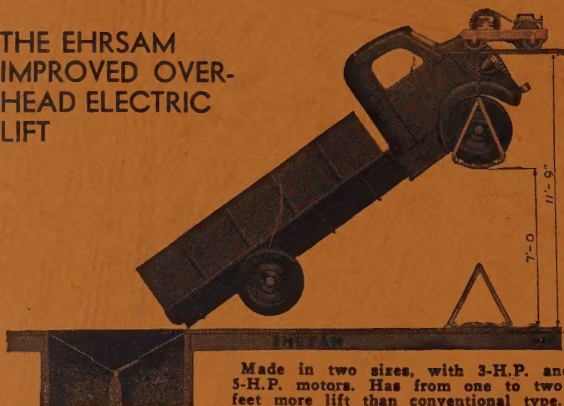
The by-products from lard production are mostly of the wet rendered type while those from tallow are largely dry-rendered materials. Certain meat by-products which do not contain enough fat to be used as sources of grease or tallow are dried directly. These products may be sold as high protein meat meals or blended with tankage or meat scraps. Bone is not usually added as such in the preparation of 50 per cent protein meat scraps since a considerable amount of bone is inherent in the raw materials processed.

MEAT SCRAPS and high protein meat meals are derived principally from three sources: first, as a by-product from the production of greases and tallows by the dry rendering process—second, as a residue from the rendering of butcher's scrap, and third, as a by-product of the rendering or solvent extraction of greases from dead animals. Most of the commercial production of meat scraps is obtained from a combination of the first two items.

Adequate information regarding the vitamin content of meat scraps and tankage is not available. Recently, unpublished analyses of tankage showed the presence of 11.3 mgs. of niacin per 100 grams. This is about eight times the amount present in the common feeding grains. Meat scraps contain from 7 to 13 micrograms of riboflavin per 100 grams. Tankages are somewhat lower and contain 3 to 4 micrograms per 100 grams. This is from three to ten times the amount contained in corn. Liver meal is an excellent source, containing 6,000 or more micrograms per 100 grams. Other good sources of riboflavin are dried skimmilk and alfalfa.

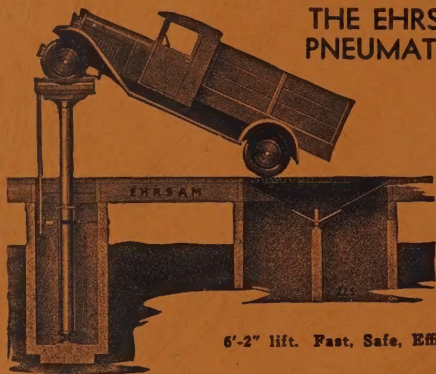
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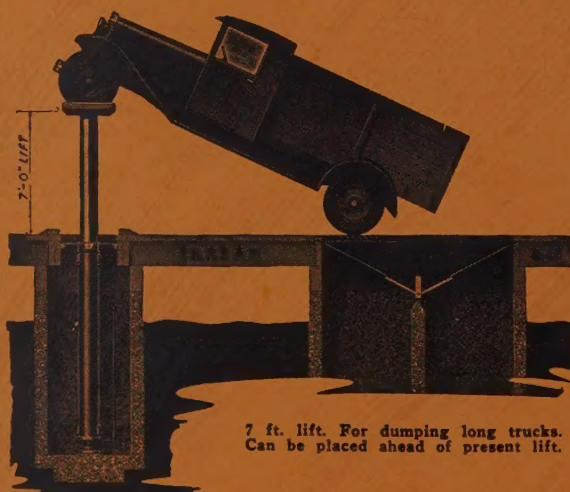
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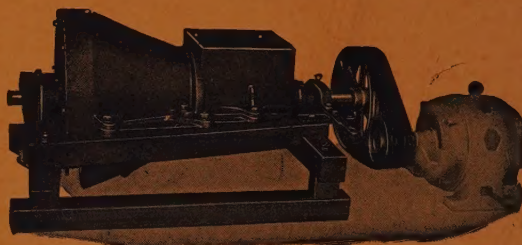
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